



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं 22]

नई विली, शनिवार, मई 28, 1983/ज्येष्ठ 7, 1905

No. 22]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1983/JYAIKTHA 7, 1905

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़ कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी किये गये सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence)

उपराष्ट्रपति सचिवालय

नई विली, 12 मई, 1983

का० आ० 2331.—पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय, चंडीगढ़ के कुलाधिपति की
हेमिकल में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय के अधिनियम, 1947 को धारा-10 में विये गये
अधिकार का प्रयोग करते हुए पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय के धा० आ० सी०
पाल, कुलपति के सेवाकाल को अवधि में उम्मी नियमों और शर्तों के आधार
पर जो उनकी अवधि समाप्त होने के तुरंत पहले लागू थे, को प्रसन्नता
पूर्वक 1 जूनाई, 1983 से आगे एक साल की वृद्धि करते हैं।

[संख्या वी० पी० एस०/पी० य०/1983/1]

पृथी सिंह, भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति एवं
पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय के कुलाधिपति के सचिव

विधि, न्याय और कल्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय

(कल्पनी कार्य विभाग)

नई विली, 12 मई, 1983

का० आ० 2332.—एकाधिकार तथा अवैतिक आपारिक व्यावहार
अधिनियम, 1969 (1969 का 54) की धारा 26 की उप-धारा (3)
के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा मैं कुनाल हंजीनिर्यास कल्पनी
लिमिटेड जिसका पंजीकृत कार्यालय, 1-सी, "एल्डोराडो मिल्डिंग", 112
नंगमबाबकम हाई रोड, मद्रास-600 034 के कानूनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत
पंजीकरण (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 1314/76) के निरस्तीकरण को
अधिसूचित करता है।

[संख्या 16/32/82-एम० III]

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Department of Company Affairs)

New Delhi, the 12th May, 1983

S.O. 2332.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 26
of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969
(54 of 1969), the Central Government hereby notifies the
cancellation of the registration of M/s. Kunal Engineering
Company Limited having its registered office at 1-C,
"Eldorado Building", 112, Nungambakkam High Road,
Madras-600 034, under the said Act (Certificate of Registration
No. 1314/76).

[No. 16/32/82 M III]

नई दिल्ली, 17 मई, 1983

का० आ० 2333.—एकाधिकार तथा अवैधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 (1969 का 54) की धारा 26 को उपनियम (3) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा सीकाल्स लिमिटेड जिसका पंजीकृत कार्यालय, 8, रटलैण्ड गेट, मद्रास-600006 के क्षिति अधिनियम के अनुसंधान पंजीकरण (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 14/3/78 के निरस्ताकरण को अधिसूचित करती है।

[संख्या 16/23/80-एम० III]

बैद प्रकाश गुप्ता, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 17th May, 1983

S.O. 2333.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (54 of 1969), the Central Government hereby notifies the cancellation of the registration of M/s. Secals Limited having its Registered Office at 8, Rutland Gate, Madras-600006, under the said Act (Certificate of Registration No. 1413/78).

[No. 16/23/80-M. III]

V. P. GUPTA, Director

गृह मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 22 अप्रैल, 1983

का० आ० 2334.—राष्ट्रपति, केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण, नियंत्रण और अपील) नियम, 1965 के नियम 9 के उपनियम (2), नियम 12 के उपनियम (2) के खण्ड (ब) और नियम 24 के उपनियम (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार, मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग के 30-10-1973 को जारी किए गए का० आ० आदेश सं० 202/44/7-ए०बी०डी०-II का० आ० का निम्नलिखित संशोधन करते हैं, अर्थात्:—

उक्त आदेश से उपायद्वारा अनुसूची के भाग 1 में ज्येष्ठ लोक अधिकारक के पद से संबंधित प्रविष्टियों का 4 अगस्त, 1980 से लोप किया गया समाप्त जाएगा और क्रमसंख्या 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 और 8 पर कनिष्ठ तकनीकी अधिकारी (लेखा), कनिष्ठ तकनीकी अधिकारी (आयकर) हिस्सी अधिकारी कार्यालय अधीकारक, कनिष्ठ विज्ञान अधिकारी और वरिष्ठ वैज्ञानिक सहायक (श्रेणी-II अराजपत्रित) के पदों से संबंधित प्रविष्टियों को क्रम संख्या 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 और 7 के रूप में पुनः संक्षयित किया जाएगा।

[संख्या 202/54/81-मन्त्रालय-II]

एच०क० बर्मा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms)

New Delhi, the 22nd April, 1983

S.O. 2334.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Rule (2) of rule 9, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 12 and sub-rule (1) of rule 24 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, the President hereby makes the following amendments in the order of the Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms Order No. 202/44/71-AVD. II S.O. issued on 30-10-1973, namely :—

In Part I of the Schedule appended to the said Order, the entries relating to post of senior Public Prosecutor shall be

deemed to have been omitted with effect from the 4th August, 1980 and the entries relating to the post of Junior Technical Officer (Accounts), Junior Technical Officer (Income-tax), Hindi Officer, Office Superintendent, Junior Scientific Officer and Senior Scientific Assistant (Class II non-gazetted) at S. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 shall be remunerated as S. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively.

[No. 202/54/81-AVD. II]

H. K. VERMA, Under Secy.

योजना मंत्रालय

(सांख्यिकी विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 12 मई, 1983

का० आ० 2335.—सांख्यिकी संग्रहण अधिनियम, 1953 (1953 के 32) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रवस्त सक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्र. प्र. सर्वे. समन्वय प्रभाग सांख्यिकी विभाग के संयुक्त निवेशक श्री एस. रमानाथ अध्यकर का। मारत सरकार, मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय की दिनांक 18 फरवरी 1980 की अधिसूचना स. 462 के सदर्पत्र मामलों में सांख्यिकी संग्रहण के उद्देश से सांख्यिकी प्राप्तिकारी तिपुक्त करते हैं और उक्त अधिसूचना में निम्नलिखित नामोंधन करते हैं, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में “निवेशक, क्लेट संकार्ड प्रभाग” शब्दों के स्थान पर “संयुक्त निवेशक, समन्वय प्रभाग, सांख्यिकी विभाग” शब्द प्रतिस्थापित होते।

[सं० एम०-15011/3/83-ए०प्र०संक्षेप I]

महेन्द्र नाथ, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF PLANNING

(Department of Statistics)

New Delhi, the 12th May, 1983

S.O. 2335.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Collection of Statistics Act, 1953 (32 of 1953), Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. Ramanatha Iyer, Joint Director, NSS Coordination Division, Department of Statistics to be the 'Statistics Authority' for the purpose of collecting statistics relating to the matters referred to in the notification of the Government of India in the Cabinet Secretariat, No. S.O. 462, dated the 18th February, 1960 and makes the following amendment in the said notification, namely:—

In the said notification, for the words “Director, Field Operations Division”, the words “Joint Director, in NSS Coordination Division, Department of Statistics” shall be substituted.

[No. M-15011/3/83-NSS. II]

MAHENDRA NATH, Dy. Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 मई, 1983

आयकर

का० आ० 2336.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (44) के उप-खण्ड (III) के अनुसरण में और भारत

सरकार के राजस्व विभाग की दिनांक 30-6-79 की अधिसूचना सं० 2908 (फा० सं० 404/73/क० ब० अ०/गुज०/79-आ० क० स० क०) का अधिलंघन करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवंद्वारा श्री एम०एल० पटेल को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी है, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राप्तिकृत करती है।

2. यह अधिसूचना, श्री एम०एल० पटेल द्वारा कर वसूली अधिकारी के रूप में कार्यभार ग्रहण किए जाने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[सं० 5167 /फा०सं० 398/1/83-आ०क०ब०]

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 9th May, 1983

INCOME-TAX

S.O. 2336.—In pursuance of sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue No. 2908 (F. No. 404/73/TRO-GUJ/79-ITCC) dated 30th June, 1979 the Central Government hereby authorises Shri M. L. Patel being a Gazetted Officer of the Central Government, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. This notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri M. L. Patel takes over charge as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 5167/F. No. 398/1/83-ITB]

फा० आ० 2337.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की घारा 2 के खण्ड 14 के उपखण्ड (iii) के अनुसरण में और भारत सरकार के राजस्व विभाग की दिनांक 22-12-1981 की अधिसूचना के सं० 4386 (फा०सं० 398/33/81-आ०क०ब०) का अधिलंघन करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवंद्वारा श्री लक्ष्मन सिंह को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी है, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राप्तिकृत करती है।

2. यह अधिसूचना, श्री लक्ष्मन सिंह द्वारा कर वसूली अधिकारी रूप में कार्यभार ग्रहण किए जाने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[सं० 5169 (फा०सं० 398/14/83 आ०क० ब०)]

S.O. 2337.—In pursuance of sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue No. 4386 (F. No. 398/33/81-ITB) dated 22-12-1981, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri Lachhman Singh, being a Gazetted Officer of the Central Government, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. The Notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri Lachhman Singh takes over charge as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 5169/F. No. 398/14/83-ITB]

फा० आ० 2338.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की घारा 2 के खण्ड (14) के उपखण्ड (iii) के अनुसरण में और भारत सरकार के राजस्व विभाग की दिनांक 18 जुलाई, 1981 की अधिसूचना सं० 4079 (फा०सं० 398/12/81-आ०क० (ब०) का अधिलंघन करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवंद्वारा श्री गोप कुमार को, जो केन्द्रीय सरकारके

राजपत्रित अधिकारी है, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली अधिकारी की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राप्तिकृत करती है।

2. यह अधिसूचना, श्री गोप कुमार द्वारा कर वसूली अधिकारी के रूप में कार्यभार ग्रहण किए जाने की तारीख से लागू होगी।

[सं० 5171 (फा० सं० 398/13/83-आ०क० (ब०))]

एम० के० शुक्ल, अवर सचिव

S.O. 2338.—In pursuance of sub-clause (iii) of clause (44) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in supersession of Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue No. 4079 (F. No. 398/12/81-ITB) dated 18th July, 1981, the Central Government hereby authorises Shri Gopakumar, being a Gazetted Officer of the Central Government, to exercise the powers of a Tax Recovery Officer under the said Act.

2. The Notification shall come into force with effect from the date Shri Gopakumar takes over charge as Tax Recovery Officer.

[No. 5171/F. No. 398/13/83-IT(B)]

N. K. SHUKLA, Under Secy.

मई विलसी, 10 मई, 1983

प्रधान कार्यालय संस्थापन

फा० आ० 2339.—केन्द्रीय राजस्व बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का संख्या 54) की घारा 3 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रबल शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवंद्वारा भारतीय राजस्व सेवा (आयकर) के अधिकारी श्री पी० के० मित्रा को, जो पिछले दिनों तक दिल्ली में महाराजेश्वर विशेष जांच आयकर के पद पर तैनात थे, 30 अप्रैल, 1983 की अपराह्न से केवल प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा० सं० ए० 19011 /8/ 83 प्रधा० I]

New Delhi, the 10th May, 1983

HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHMENT

S.O. 2339.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963 (No. 54 of 1963), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. K. Mitra, an officer of the Indian Revenue Service (Income-tax) & lately posted as D. G., Special Investigation, I. T., New Delhi as Member of the Central Board of Direct Taxes with effect from the afternoon of the 30th April, 1983

[F. No. A-19011/8/83-Ad. II]

फा० आ० 2340.—केन्द्रीय राजस्व बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का संख्या 54) की घारा 3 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रबल शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवंद्वारा भारतीय राजस्व सेवा (आयकर) के अधिकारी श्री के० के० सेन को, जो पिछले दिनों मुख्य आयकर (जर्मल) और आयकर आयकर, ग्रामीष, लिटी-1 के रूप में तैनात थे, 3 मई 1983 के पूर्वाह्न से केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा० सं० ए० 19011/10/ 83 प्रधा० I]

बी० आर० मेहमी, अवर सचिव

S.O. 2340.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963 (No. 54 of 1963), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri K. K. Sen, an officer of the Indian Revenue Service (Income-tax), and lately posted as Chief Commissioner (A) and C.I.T. Bombay City I, as Member of the Central Board of Direct Taxes with effect from the forenoon of 3rd May, 1983.

[F. No. A-19011/10/83-Ad. I]

B. R. MEHMI, Under Secy.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 मई, 1983

का० अ० 2341.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा कृष्णराम बलदेव बैंक लि० के कारबार के अधिग्रहण से संबंधित विनाक 22-2-1974 को सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गए आदेश की शर्तों तथा निवेशनों की धारा 5 (4) तथा मार्कीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 23) के खण्ड 35 के उपखण्ड (7) द्वारा प्रवर्त शक्तियों के अनुभरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा कृष्णराम बलदेव बैंक लि० की वसून न की गई परिसम्पत्तियों के अन्तिम सूचकान की समय सीमा को, 19 अप्रैल, 1983 से 18 अप्रैल, 1984 (दोनों दिन शमिल है) तक की एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए और बढ़ाती है।

[सं० 17 / 1 / 83-बौ० ओ० III]

एन० डी० बट्रा, अवर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 16th May, 1983

S.O. 2341.—In pursuance of clause 5(IV) of the Terms and Conditions sanctioned by the Central Government under an Order dated the 22nd February, 1974 relating to the acquisition by the State Bank of India of the business of the Krishnaram Baldeo Bank Ltd., and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 35 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), the Central Government hereby extends the time limit for final valuation of the unrealised assets of the Krishnaram Baldeo Bank Ltd., for a further period of one year from the 19th April, 1983 to the 18th April, 1984 both days inclusive.

[No. 17/1/83-B. O. III]

N. D. BATRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 मई, 1983

का० अ० 2342.—प्रारंभिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रवर्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ:—(1) इन नियमों का नाम गुरुदास-पुर अमृतसर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण विकास बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम, 1983 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा:—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित हो,—

(क) “अधिनियम” से प्रारंभिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रैत है।

(ख) “बैंक” से गुरुदासपुर अमृतसर क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण विकास बैंक अभिप्रैत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं, किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या:—एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर सिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन:—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान:—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनिश्चित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची:—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनिश्चित किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निवेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पञ्चांह दिन की सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निवेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा इस निमित्त विनिर्दिष्ट पते पर मिली जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबार के सिवाय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निवेशकों की बहुसंख्या भी सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निवेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन:—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निवेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मार्ग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मार्ग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निवेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक-तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से अधिक हो, होगी।

परन्तु जहाँ इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपलब्ध के कारण कोई निवेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विकास-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अधिका मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहाँ गणपूर्ति तीन की होती।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन:—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका है तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय हे लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन

सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उमसे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्वतं स्थगित हो जायेगा।

परन्तु जहाँ गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निदेशक अमुपस्थित रहा हो, वहाँ अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिये अधिवेशन स्थगित हो उमसे पूर्व उस निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उम तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं होगा।

10 परिचालन द्वारा कारबार—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निवेश दे, तो वोड़ द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार का कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निवेशकों से भिन्न) को निर्विष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपरियम् (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा सका हो, जिन्हाँने अपने विचार लेखबद्ध किये हैं, उसी प्रकार प्रधारी और आवृत्तक लोगों मानो ऐसा कारबार आधिवेशन में उपस्थित निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा निवेश किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला वोड़ द्वारा उस तारीख का पारित किया जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हो।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परियम से सभी निवेशकों को संबुचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रमाण पर किये गये सभी निर्णयों को अभिलेख के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11 कारबारक अभिलेख—(1) (क) वोड़ के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृतों का पुस्तक (जिन्हे इसमें इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो), में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, धर्मालिपि, अध्यक्ष अध्यक्ष निदेशक, जिसने अधिवेशन का अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आषाशारित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख ढानी जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथासीध इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियोगी प्रत्येक निदेशक की भेजी जायेगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबार के अभिलेख का अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रक्रियित की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के बैंकों कार्यवृत्त जो इन नियमों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उन अभिनिवित कायाकाहियों का नाम द्वारा होंगे।

[स० एफ० 12-०/81-भारतारबी]

New Delhi, the 7th May, 1983

S.O. 2342.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Punjab National Bank hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1 Short title and commencement—(1) These rules may be called the Gurdaspur Amritsar Kshetrika Gramin Vikas Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983.

(1) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2 Definitions—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Gurdaspur Amritsar Kshetrika Gramin Vikas Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business :

(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every Director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every Director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along-with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business, has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each Director.

7. Special meeting of the Board :

(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four Directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher :

Provided that where by reason of the provision of subsection (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation :

(1) A business which is to be transferred by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business :

(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initiated or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB]

का०भा० 2343.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की द्वारा 29 द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रगोग करते हुए, फैन्ड्रीय भरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के परामर्शी से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारूप:—(1) इन नियमों का नाम शिवालिक ज़ोनीय ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम 1983 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अयोक्ता न हो,—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 31) अभिवृत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से शिवालिक ज़ोनीय ग्रामीण बैंक अभिवृत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं, किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वहाँ अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम भंडाया—एक बर्ष में पोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायगा।

5. अधिवेशन का स्थान—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनिश्चित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची:—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनिश्चित किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक का अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन को सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक को अप्त हस्ताना उसके द्वारा इस निमित्त विनिश्चित पते पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किसे जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबार के चिनाव जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निवेशकों की बहुसंख्या की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को प्रयोग समय गुर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निवेशकों से मात्र प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मात्र में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की जरूरती की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मात्र प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निवेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या चार की इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होती है:

परन्तु जहाँ इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपस्थारा (4) के उपकरण के कारण कोई निदेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में अव्याप्ति के अधिकारी भूमिति के अध्यक्ष मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहाँ गणपूर्ति तीन की होती है।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो रहा हो तो अधिवेशन अपने सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान पर भी मात्र के लिए अध्यक्ष यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन है, तो उससे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्वतः स्थगित हो जायेगा :

परन्तु जहाँ गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निदेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहाँ अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिए अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं होता।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निवेश हो, जो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कानूनों के परिचालन द्वारा निवेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निवेशकों से भिन्न) को विनिश्चित किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा सकता हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेखदाता किये हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आदानप्रदान द्वारा मानो ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपनियम निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हैं।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी नियेशकों को संसूचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किनी प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी नियंत्रणों को अधिकार के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11. कारबार के अधिकार—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हे इसमें इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा नेया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ ध्यास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा निदेशक, जिसने अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा वायक्षारित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जाएगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अधिकार के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जाएगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् ध्यास्थिति इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जाएंगी।

(3) यदि कोई कारबार कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाए तो इस प्रकार किए गए कारबार के अधिकार की अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जाएगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रतिलिपि की जाएगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जाएंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के बे कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपरांशों के अनुसार रखे जाएंगे, उनमें अनिवार्य कार्यवाहियों का साक्ष द्वारा

[सं. एफ० 12-5/81-बारआरबी]

S.O. 2343.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Punjab National Bank hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Shivalik Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Shivalik Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business :—

(1) (a)—The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(1) (a)—The Chairman shall decide the time and place be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along-with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher :

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussions of, or vote at, meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place:

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation;

(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated, the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business :

(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initiated or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last

page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

- (2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.
- (3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.
- (4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.
- (5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F-12-5/81-RRB]

का०आ० 2344.—प्रादेशिक प्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् ।—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ ।— (1) इन नियमों का नाम कपूरथला फिरोजपुर शेशीय प्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम, 1983 है।
(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।
2. परिभाषा : इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संबंध से अध्ययन अपेक्षित न हो :—

- (क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक प्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रेत है।
- (ख) "बैंक" से कपूरथला फिरोजपुर शेशीय प्रामीण बैंक अभिप्रेत है।
- (ग) पेसे शब्दों और पर्याप्ति के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं यही अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या :— एक बर्षे में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन :— अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जाएगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान :— बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिकृत सेवा में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनिश्चित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची :— (1)(क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान द्वारा विनिश्चित किया जाएगा।

- (ज) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणत कम से कम पश्चात विन की सूचना दी जाएगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक को यह सूचना उसके हारा इस निमित विनिश्चित पते पर मिली जाएगी।

- (ग) अधिवेशन में किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जाएगी।

- (घ) उस कारबार के दिनाय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निदेशकों की बहुसंख्या की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक कि

उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सत्वाह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दे दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को पर्याप्त समय सूचना दी जाएगी।

7- बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन ।— (1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निदेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलाया।

(2) इस मांग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जाएगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निदेशकों को कुल संख्या एक तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी:

परन्तु जहां इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबन्ध के कारण कोई निदेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार किमर्श में भाग लेने के अध्यक्ष दिन देने में असमर्थ हो, वहां गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन :— यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अपने सत्वाह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के निलंबन, अध्यक्ष यदि यह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश दिन हो, तो उससे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिए स्वतः स्थगित हो जाएगा :

परन्तु जहां गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निदेशक अनुपरिवर्त रहा हो, वहां अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिए अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10- परिचालन द्वारा कारबार ।— (1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निदेश हो, जो बोर्ड द्वारा किए जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत से बाहर गए निदेशकों में मिल) को निविष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेखबद्ध किए हों, उसी प्रकार प्रधानी और अवदाकार होगा मानो ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निदेशकों को बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जाएगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता के हस्ताक्षर किया गया हो।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिचालन से सभी निदेशकों को संपूर्चित किया जाएगा।

(5) कागजी के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किए गए सभी मिर्जायों की अधिवेश के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जाएगा।

11- कारबार के अभिलेख :— (1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जाएगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष निदेशक, जिसने अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आद्यात्मित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जाएगा तथा ऐसी पृष्ठ के में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवृत्तियों के अभिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर सारीकाली जाएगी।

(२) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् प्रधानाध्रुव इन काम वृत्तों की प्रतिया प्रत्येक निवेशक का भेजी जायेगी।

(३) जब कोई कागदार ग्रामों के परिचालन द्वारा नियंत्रित होता है तो इस प्रकार किए गए कारबाह के अभिलेख को अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरण किया जाएगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उग्रकी प्रतिपादित की जाएगी।

(४) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक के मिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(५) अधिवेशनों के बे कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपर्योग के अन्तर्गत रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अधिनियमित कार्यवालियों का माल्य होगे।

[मा० एफ० 12-5/81-आगआर्बी]

S.O. 2344.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Punjab National Bank hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Kapurthala Firozpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Kapurthala Firozpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business :

(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along-with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

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8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher :

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in discussions of or vote at a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on that date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation :

(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business :

(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB]

S.O. 2345.—प्रावेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की भाग 29 द्वारा प्रदल शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और इलाहाबाद बैंक के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अस्ति :—

(1) संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ :—इन नियमों का नाम विष्वासामिनी ग्रामीण बैंक (मोई के अधिवेशन) नियम, 1983 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशित की गयी हैं।

3- पर्याप्ता— इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अनुसन्धान स हो,—

(क) "अधिनियम" मे प्रारंभिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अधिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से विध्यावासिनी ग्रामीण बैंक अधिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों मे प्रयुक्त हैं और पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, विचार अधिनियम मे पर्याप्त हैं वही अर्थ है, जो उनके अधिनियम में है।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की व्यूतम संख्या :— एक बारे मे बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और छह सप्ताही मे कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होंगा।

4 अधिवेशनों का संयोजन :— अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जाएगा।

5 अधिवेशनों वा स्थान :— बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय मे अध्यक्ष अधिवृचित क्षेत्र मे किमी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनियित कर।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची — (1)(क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनियित किया जाएगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निवेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणत कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना दी जाएगी और प्रत्येक निवेशक को यह सूचना उपरके द्वारा इस निमित्त विनियित पते पर भेजी जाएगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन मे किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उन सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जाएगी।

(घ) उम कारबार के मिशन जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निवेशकों की बहुसंख्या की महमति के बिना नब तक नहीं किया जाएगा, जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे मे अध्यक्ष को एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दे दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निवेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जाएगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन — (1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निवेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायगा।

(2) इस मांग में उम प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जाएगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निवेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या चार की, इनमे से जो अधिक हो, होगी:

परन्तु जहा इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबंध के कारण कोई निवेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन मे विचार-विमर्श मे भाग लेने के अपेक्षा मत देने में अगमर्थ हो, वहां गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगित :— यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह मे उसी तिथि, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अध्यक्ष यदि भार्वैजिक अध्यकाश- दिन हो, तो उसे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अध्यकाश न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिए स्थगित हो जाएगा।

परन्तु जहा गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निवेशक अनुस्थित रहा हो, वहां अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिए अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निवेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उम तारीख का अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार :— (1) यदि अध्यक्ष प्रेसा निवेशा दे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किए जाने वाले कारबार का कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निवेशकों (भारत से बाहर गए निवेशकों से विल) को निर्दिष्ट किया जा सकता है। (2) कोई भी कागजावार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेखबद्ध किए हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आवृद्धकार होगा मानो ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनियित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उम तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जाएगा जिस सारीख को उम मामले पर अनियम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किए हों।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उम परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निवेशकों को संसूचित किया जाएगा।

(5) कागजो के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रक्षेत्र पर किए गए सभी नियंत्रणों को अभिलेख के लिए अगले अधिवेशन मे रखा जाएगा।

(6) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अध्यक्ष निवेशक, जिसने अधिवेशन की अधिकता की हो, द्वारा आपातकारित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जाएगा। तथा ऐसी पुस्तक मे प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवालियों के अभिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर नारीख डाली जाएगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाग्रीष्ट इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियोगी प्रत्येक निवेशक को भेजी जायेगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाए तो इस प्रकार किए गए कारबार के अभिलेख को अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जाएगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक मे उसकी प्रविष्टि की जाएगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुस्तिके लिए अगले अधिवेशन मे रखे जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के बे कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुमार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवालियों का माध्य होंगे।

[सं. एक० 12-5/81-आरआरी]

Bank of India and Allahabad Bank hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Vindhayavasini Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983. (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Vindhayavasini Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated alongwith the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher.

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place:

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

1. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes book shall be initiated or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F.12-5/81-RRB]

का० आ० 2346—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय गरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ] :—

(1) इन नियमों का नाम औरंगाबाद जालना ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिकारी) नियम, 1983 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशित की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा :—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 12) अधिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से औरंगाबाद जालना ग्रामीण बैंक अधिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किस्यु अधिनियम में परिभाषित है वही अर्थ है, जो उनके अधिनियम में है।

3. बोर्ड के अधिकारीों की न्यूनतम संख्या :—एक बर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिकारी होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिकारी होंगा।

4. अधिकारीों का संयोजन :—अधिकारीों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जाएगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान :—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में जबका अधिवेशन द्वारा में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होगे, जिसे बार्ड निनिश्चित करे ।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबाह की सूची :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा निनिश्चित किया जाएगा ।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से बालाकरणतः कम से कम पचाह दिन की सूचना दी जाएगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा हम निमित्त विनिष्टिप पत्र पर भेजी जाएगी ।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबाह की सूची उक्त सूचना के गाथ ही परिचालित की जाएगी ।

(घ) उम कारबाह के सिद्धाय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबाह अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निदेशकों की अहुसक्ता की सहमति के बिना तक नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक कि उम कारबाह के बारे में अध्यक्ष या एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दी गयी है ।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपान अधिवेशन बुलाया आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को पर्याप्त नमय पूर्व सूचना दी जाएगी ।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन :—(1) अध्यत, हम प्रयोजन के जिए कम से कम चार निदेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलाया जाएगा ।

(2) हम मांग में उम प्रयोजन का जलवेद होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है ।

(3) अधिवेशन माग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर हो बुलाया जाएगा ।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निदेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक-तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, हमीं ।

परन्तु जहां हम अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उप-बंध के कारण कार्ड निवेशन वार्ष के अधिवेशन में विभार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अध्यात्म मत देने वे अधिकारी हों, वहां गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी ।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगित :—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अध्यक्ष यह दिन गार्डेजिनक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उसमें अपने दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाशदिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिए स्वतः स्थगित हो जाएगा ।

परन्तु जहां गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्वार्गत अधिवेशन में योर्ड निदेशक अनुमत्यित रहा हो, वहां अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिए अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबाह :—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निवेश के, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किए जाने वाले कारबाह को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत से बाहर गए निदेशकों से भिन्न) को निनिश्चित किया जा सकता है ।

(2) कोई भी कारबाह जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्वयत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निदेशकों के अहुमत द्वारा अनुमतिवाल किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विभार लेखदात लिए हो, उसी प्रकार प्रमाणी और जावदाकार होगा मानो ऐसा कारबाह अधिवेशन में उपरियन निदेशकों के अहुमत द्वारा निनिश्चित किया गया हो ।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा परिचालित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उम तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जाएगा जिस तारीख को उम मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताधरकर्ता ने हस्ताधार किए हो ।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाए है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निदेशकों को संसूचित किया जाएगा ।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किमी प्रश्न पर किए गए सभी नियमों को अधिवेशन के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जाएगा ।

11. कारबाह के अभिलेख :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पञ्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हा) में रखा जाएगा ।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा मिदेशक, जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आधारात्मित या हस्ताधारित किया जाएगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जाएगी ।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के समाप्ति के पञ्चात् यथास्थिति इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जायेंगी ।

(3) जब कोई कारबाह या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाए तो हम प्रकार किए गए कारबाह के अभिलेख की अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताधारित किया जाएगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रविष्टि की जाएगी ।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे ।

(5) अधिवेशनों के थे कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपर्योग के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलेखित कार्यवाहियों का साक्ष देंगे ।

[मं० एफ० 12-5/81-आर० आर० बी०]

S.O. 2346.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Bank of Maharashtra hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called the Aurangabad Jalna Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. **Definitions.**—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (2) of 1976.

(b) "bank" means the Aurangabad Jalna Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. **Minimum number of meetings of the Board.**—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

(4) **Convening of meetings.**—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. **Venue of the meetings.**—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. **Notice of meeting and list of business.**—(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated alongwith the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called later than twenty one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the board shall be one third of the total number of directors four whichever is higher :

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act and director is unable to take part in the Discussion of or vote of a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum—If a meeting of the Board could be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week at the same time and place or if that day is a public holiday till the next proceeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, sent notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at the meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB]

का० आ० 2347—प्रावेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 1976 का 21) का धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के परामर्श से निम्नसिद्धि नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1- संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ

(1) इन नियमों का नाम नागरिक रुख बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम 1983 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2- परिचय :— इन नियमों में, जब शब्द कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अर्थात् न हो, —

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रावेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अधिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से नागरिक रुख बैंक अधिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे ग्रामीण और पर्याप्त के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिचायित नहीं है किन्तु अधिनियम में परिचायित है वही अर्थ है, जो उनके अधिनियम में है।

3- बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की व्यूनतम संख्या :— एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर निमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होंगा।

4- अधिवेशनों का संयोजन :— अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जाएगा।

5- अधिवेशन का स्थान :— बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित छोटे में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनियिकत करे।

6- अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबाह की सूची :— (1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनियिक किया जाएगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिवेशन की नारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना दी जाएगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा इस निमित विनियिक पते पर भेजी जाएगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबाह की सूची उका सूचना के साथ ही परिचायित की जाएगी।

(घ) उम कारबाह के सिवाय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबाह अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निवेशकों की वहसूच्या की सहमति के बिना सब तक नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक कि उम कारबाह के बारे में अध्यक्ष का एक समाह की विवित सूचना नहीं दे यी गयी है।

(2) ददि बोर्ड का आपत्ति अधिवेशन बुलाया आवश्यक हो सो प्रत्येक निदेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना की जाएगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन :— (1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निदेशकों से मात्र प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलाया जाएगा ।

(2) इस मात्र में उम प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है ।

(3) अधिवेशन मात्र प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जाएगा ।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निदेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होयी ।

परन्तु जहाँ इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबंध के कारण कोई निदेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अथवा मत देने में अमर्याही हो, वहाँ गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी ।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगित :—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उससे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक आवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिए स्थगित हो जाएगा ।

परन्तु जहाँ गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निदेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहाँ अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिए अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उसमें पूर्व उसी निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उम सारीख की अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार :— (1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निदेश दे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किए जाने वाले कारबार को कागजां के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत में बाह्य गणपूर्ति निदेशकों से भिन्न) को निर्विष्ट किया जा सकता है । (2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेयरबॉड किए हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आबद्धकर होगा मानो ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनियमित किया गया हो ।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उम सारीख को पारित किया गया माना जाएगा जिस तारीख को उम मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरात्मा ने हस्ताक्षर किए हों ।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निदेशकों को सूचित किया जाएगा ।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किए गए सभी नियंत्रणों को अभिलेख के लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जाएगा ।

11. कारबार के अभिलेख :— (1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जाएगा ।

(घ) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यास्पति, अध्यक्ष अथवा निदेशक, जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आधारित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जाएगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जाएगी ।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथासौध इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जायेंगी ।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाए तो इस प्रकार किए गए कारबार के अभिलेख की अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जाएगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्राविष्टि की जाएगी ।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुस्तिके लिए अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे ।

(5) अधिवेशनों के बीच कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का साक्ष्य होगा ।

[सं० एफ० 12-5/81-आर० आर० बी०]

S.O. 2347.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India hereby makes the following rules, namely :

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Nagaland Rural Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Nagaland Rural Bank.

(c) words and expression used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business :

(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall actually be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was organised, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board :

(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher.

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place:

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1)(a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB]

कानून 2348.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की द्वारा 29 दिसंबर शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और स्टेट बैंक आफ हैंदरवाबाद के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ—(1) इन नियमों का नाम श्री समवाहन ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम 1983 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अधिनेत्र है।

(ख) "बैंक" से श्री समवाहन ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनेत्र है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किसी अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ है जो उनके अधिनियम में है।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की स्पूतनम संख्या—एक बर्ष में बोर्ड के बम से कम लग्ज अधिवेशन होंगे और हर नियमान्वय में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होंगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अधिकार द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित स्थान में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड द्वारा नियमित करें।

6. आधिवेशन की सूचना लघा कारबाह की सूची—(1)(क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अड्डेक द्वारा विनियमित किया जायेगा। (ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से सम्पादनान् कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की मृत्ता दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक का यह सूचना उनके द्वारा इस नियम विनियोग पते पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबाह की सूची उपरान्त सूचना के साथ ही परिभाषित की जायेगी।

(अ) उस कारबाह के सिवाय जिनके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबाह अधिवेशन के अधिकार लघा उपस्थित निवेशकों की बहुसंख्या की सहमति के बिना नह नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबाह के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक मन्त्रालय की नियिका सूचना नहीं दें दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निदेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

(3) बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निवेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मांग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

(4) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निवेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, दोगी।

परन्तु जहां इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपर्युक्त के कारण कोई निदेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विकार-विमर्श में मांग देने के अथवा मत देने में अमर्त्य हो, वहां गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगित—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो मका हो तो अधिवेशन अपने संपादन में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन मार्ब-जलिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उससे अपले दिन, जो मार्ब-जलिक अवकाश-दिन हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्वतं स्थगित हो जायेगा।

परन्तु जहां गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निदेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहां अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिये अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निवेशक का यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार :—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ने भा. निर्ग दे तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार का कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निवेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निवेशकों से लिया) को निविल किया जा सकता है। (2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपरियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निवेशकों के प्रदूषक द्वारा अनुमति दिया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विकार लेवल द्वारा किये हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आवश्यक होगा मानों ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा परिस कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस सारोंव को परिस किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अदिस दृस्ताकारकर्ता ने दृस्ताकार किये हों।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निवेशकों को संमूचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किये प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी निषेधों को अभिलेख के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11. कारबार के अभिलेख :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृन्धों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृन्ध पुण्डर कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यवृन्ध पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ यात्रान्वयन, अध्यक्ष अथवा निवेशक, जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा वाचाकारिता या दृस्ताकारित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर लगीव दाली जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् वाचाकारिता इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियां प्राप्तक विवेक का बोर्ड जायेगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबार के अभिलेख की अध्यक्ष द्वारा दृस्ताकारित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उन्होंने प्रतिविट की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृन्ध पुण्डर के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के दो कार्यवृन्ध, जो हम नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिनिव न कार्यवाहियों का माल्य होंगे।

[सं०एफ० 12-5/81-आर०आर०वी०]

S.O. 2348.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of Hyderabad hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Shri Sathvahans Grameena Bank (Meeting of Board) Rules, 1983.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Shri Sathvahans Grameena Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meeting of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated along-with the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher :

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes book shall be initialed or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB]

कांस्टा० 2349.—प्रारंभिक घासीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की घासा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त नियमों का ग्राहा करने हुए, केंद्रीय संस्कार, भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक और दैन आफ बड़ी० के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अवश्य—

1. मंथित नाम और प्रारंभ:—(1) इन नियमों का नाम तैनीताल अन्मोड़ा भौतीय घासीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम, 1983 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन को भौतीय से लग जायेंगे।

2. परिभाषा:—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि मंदर्भ में अग्रया अधिक्षित न हो—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रारंभिक घासीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से तैनीताल अन्मोड़ा भौतीय घासीण बैंक अभिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पर्यायों के, जो इन नियमों में प्राप्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन् अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं तहो अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की भूत्तान संवाद:—एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन:—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान:—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अवश्य अधिक्षित भौतीय में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनियित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबाह की सूची:—(1) (क) बोर्ड की प्रथेक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा इस नियम विनियित परे पर भेजा जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रथेक नियम, अधिवेशन की सारीस से साधारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना ही जायेगी और प्रथेक नियमक जो यह सूचना उसके द्वारा इस नियम विनियित परे पर भेजा जायेगा।

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(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबाह की सूची उस सूचना के भाव ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबाह के मिवाय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बृताना पाया है, कोई अन्य कारबाह अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित नियेशकों नी बहुमतग्रा दी महमिन के लिए तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक कि उस कारबाह के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सूचना की विवित सूचना नहीं दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड द्वारा जापत अधिवेशन बृताना भावधारक हो तो प्रत्येक नियेशक का परिवर्तन पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन.—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए इस से कम चार नियेशक से मात्र प्राप्त दोनों पर बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बृतायेगा।

(2) इस मात्र में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिनके लिए अधिवेशन बृतायेगी की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मात्र प्राप्त होने की तरीख में 21 दिन के भीतर इस सूचना दी जायेगा।

8. बार्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ण नियमकों की कुल संख्या के एक-निर्वाची या चार की इसमें से जो अधिक हो, इसी:

पूर्व जहा इस अधिनियम ने ग्राम 14 की डायाग (4) के उपलब्ध के कारण काई नियेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में त्रिकांगियों में भाग लेने के अध्यया भन देने से असमर्थ हो, वहा गणपूर्ण तीन ही हो।।

9. गणपूर्ण न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थान—प्रदि बोर्ड द्वा अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ण न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका जो अधिवेशन अपने सप्ताह में उमी दिन, उमी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अपवा यदि वह रिन मार्केजनिक अवकाश दिन हो, तो उसमें भाग दिन, जो गार्डनिक अवकाश दिन न हो, उमी समय और उमी स्थान के लिए स्वत स्थिति हो जायेगा।

पूर्व जहां गणपूर्ण न होने के कारण स्थिति अधिवेशन में कोई नियेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहा अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिए अधिवेशन स्थिति हो, उसमें पूर्व उस नियेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ण न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं दुआ।

10. परिवारत द्वारा कारबाह—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष एसा नियेश दे, जो बोर्ड द्वारा जिसे जाने वाले कारबाह को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा नियेशकों, (भारत से आवाह गये नियेशकों से भिन्न) को नियिट दिया जा सकता है। (2) कोई भी कारबाह जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्वर्ग वर्गित किया गया हो और उस नियेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेख भेज दिये हों, उमी प्रकार प्रमाणी और आवद्धकार होंगा मात्र ऐसा कारबाह अधिवेशन में उपस्थित नियेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनियित किया गया हो।।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा गारित बोर्ड द्वारा उग तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख का उग मासमें पर अनियम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हों।

(4) यदि काई भागला परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रकार बोर्ड द्वारा उग परिचालन से सभी नियेशकों का सम्मुचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रकार यह गये सभी नियेशकों को अभिलेख के लिए अगरों अधिवेशन में रद्दा जायेगा।

11. कारबाह के अधिकार—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यव्यों को प्रस्तुती (जिनके इसमें इसके प्रस्ताव, कार्यक्रम गुलक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(4) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा निदेशक, जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा अध्यक्षार्थीत या छूस्ताक्षणित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसे पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के निवेदित के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथास्थिति इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतिनियत प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जायेगी।

(3) जब सुनाइ कारबाहर या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये हो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबाहर के अभिलेख को अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षणित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उम्मीद प्रविष्ट की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पृष्ठ के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(5) आधिवेशनों के अंत कार्यवृत्त जो इन नियमों के उपर्युक्तों के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अधिनिवित कार्यवाहियों का माथ्य छोड़े।

[सं. एफ. 12-5/81-आरा०आरा०द००]

S.O. 2349.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Bank of Baroda hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the National Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Nainital Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated alongwith the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher.

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday at the sametime and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date of which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F-12-5/81-RRB]

का० आ० 2350.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की द्वारा 29 प्रदल शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय भवकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और आधा बैंक के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाए गए हैं, अर्थात् :—

1. संभिल नाम और प्रारंभ :—(1) इन नियमों का नाम संभिल ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम, 1983 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा :—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संवर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,—

(क) "अधिनियम" में प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अन्तिम है।

(ख) "बैंक" से चैतन्य ग्रामीण बैंक अभिवेतन है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं तिनु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ है, जो उनके अधिनियम में है।

3 बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या—एक बर्पे से बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर निमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होंगा।

4 अधिवेशनों का संयोजन—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित स्थेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनियित करे।

6 अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची:—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनियित करे।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निवेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से माध्यारूपतः कम से कम पचास दिन की सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निवेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा इस निमित्त विनियित पते पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रसारित कारबार की सची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उम कारबार के नियाय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निवेशकों की बहु-मंडल्या की सहमति के बिना तक तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उम कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक समाज की लिखित सूचना नहीं दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निवेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7 बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन:—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम तीन निवेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मांग में उम प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

8 बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निवेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक-तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी:

परन्तु जहां इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबंध के कारण कोई निवेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अथवा मत देने में असमर्प हो, वहा गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन:—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगमे सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि बहु दिन मार्गितिक अवकाश दिन हो, तो उमसे अगमे दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्वतं स्थगित हो जायेगा।

परन्तु जहां गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निवेशक अनुमति न रखा हो, वहा अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिए अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उसमें पूर्व उम निवेशक को यह सूचना सेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं कुजा।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार:—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निदेश के तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा, निदेशकों (भारत से वाहूर गये निदेशकों से भिन्न) को निर्दिष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेखमध्ये किये हैं, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आवश्यक होंगा मानो ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनियित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उम मामले पर अंतिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हैं।

(4) यदि कोई वारा परिचालित किया जाना है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम में सभी निवेशकों को संमूचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी निर्णयों को अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11. कारबार के अधिवेशन:—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हे हमें इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया है) में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा निवेशक, जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आदाक्षरित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहिकों के अधिवेशन के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख दाली जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथास्थिति इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियोगी प्रत्येक निवेशक को भेजी जायेगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबार के अधिवेशन को अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उमकी प्रविष्टि की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुस्तिके लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के बाये कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अधिनियित कार्यवाहिकों का साक्ष्य होंगे।

[मं.एफ. 12-5/81-आर.आर.बी.]

S.O. 2350.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Andhra Bank hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Chaitanya Gramin Bank Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Chaitanya Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in the behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated alongwith the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher.

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB]

कांग आ० 2351 --प्रांतिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदल प्रक्रियों द्वारा प्रयोग करने सुना, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और बैंक आफ बड़ीदा के परामर्श में तिम्न-लिखित नियम बनाने हैं, अर्थात् ---

1 संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रांतिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम, 1983 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की सारीस्वत्र से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा --इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संवर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रांतिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अधिप्रेस है।

(ख) "बैंक" से शाहजहांपुर केन्द्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अधिप्रेस।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वहाँ अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की स्थूलतम संख्या :--एक बर्ष में बोर्ड के काम में कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर निम्नांक में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन :--अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान :--बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड चिनिश्चित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबाह की सूची :--(क) (1) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनिश्चित किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निवेशक को अधिवेशन की सारीख से सारांशित कम से कम प्रदृश्य दित की सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निवेशक को यह सूचना उनके द्वारा इस निमित विसिद्धिष्ठ परे परे भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबाह की सूची उन सूचना के साज ही परिकलित की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबाह के सिवाय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबाह अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निवेशकों की बहुमत्य के सदाचार के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबाह के बारे में अध्यक्ष का एक समाह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दी गई है।

(ङ) यदि बोर्ड द्वारा आपान अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक नहीं तो प्रत्येक निवेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन।—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निवेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मांग में उम प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गई है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

8 बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए, गणपूर्ण निवेशकों का बुल संक्षय के एक तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी:

परन्तु जहाँ इस अधिवेशन की धारा 14 की उपस्थारा (4) के उपर्योग के कारण कोई निवेशक बाई के अधिवेशन में निजात-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अथवा मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहाँ गणपूर्ण तीन की होगी।

9 गणपूर्ण न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन।—यदि बोर्ड अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ण न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हा तो अधिवेशन अगले मध्याह में उमी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन सांवत्तिक अवकाश दिन हो, तो उसमें अगले दिन, जो मध्याह-अनिक अवकाश दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्थगित हो जायेगा:

परन्तु जहाँ गणपूर्ण न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निवेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, तो अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिये अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उम निवेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ण न होने के कारण उम तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार।—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निवेश वे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन निवेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निवेशकों में भिन्न) को निर्दिष्ट किया जाना है।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपर्युक्त (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया, हो और उम निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हा, जिसने अपने विचार सेसबड किये हों, उसे प्रकार प्रभावी और आवश्यकारी होना मानो ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनियित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई सामना बोर्ड द्वारा उम तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उम मासले पर अंतिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हों।

(4) यदि कोई सामना परिचालित किया जाता है तो उम परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निवेशकों को समूचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी मिर्जाओं को अधिवेशन के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11. कारबार के अभिलेख।—(1)(क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्य-बूनी को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(क्ष) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, दशमिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा निवेशक, जिसने अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आदाकरित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यालयों के अभिलेख के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख द्वारा जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाग्रन्थ इन कार्य-बूनी की प्रत्येक प्रत्येक निवेशक का भेजी जायेगी।

(3) जब कोई पारबार कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रबार पर्याप्त गये कारबार के अभिलेख की अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उमकी प्रविधि की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायें।

(5) अधिवेशनों के बे कार्यवृत्त, जो इस नियमों के उपर्योग के साथ रखे जायें, उनमें अभिनिवित कार्यवाहियों का साध्य होगे।

[संग्रह 12-5/91-आरआरबी]

S.O. 2351.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Bank of Baroda hereby makes the following rules, namely:

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Shahjahanpur Kshetriya Grameen Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Shahjahanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned of them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated alongwith the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been recorded by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher:

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable

to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, sent notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by situation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each directors as soon as possible for every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB]

का० बा० 2352:—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, सारकीय रिजर्व बैंक और बैंक आफ इण्डिया के परामर्श से निम्न-लिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

1. मंत्रित नाम और प्रारम्भ.—(1) इन नियमों का नाम राजगृह क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम, 1983 है।

(2) ये राजगृह में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा.—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संवर्ग से अस्थाया अपेक्षित न हो,—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अप्रित है।

(ख) "बैंक" से राजगृह क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अप्रित है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं, और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की न्यूनतम संख्या.—एक बर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का नंबरोंजन:—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान:—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिवेशन क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिस बाईं विनियिक्त करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची.—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनियिक्त किया जाएगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिये प्रत्येक निवेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निवेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा इस निमित्त विनियिक्त पते पर भेजी जायगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के निये प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबार के मित्राय जिसके लिये अधिवेशन बूझाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निवेशकों की बहुमत्या को सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सम्पादकी विधित सूचना नहीं दे की गयी हो।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निवेशकों को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायगी।

7. बोर्ड का विषेष अधिवेशन.—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिये कम से कम चार निवेशकों से मात्र प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मात्र में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिये गणपूर्ति निवेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक निहाई या जारी की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, दृष्टि : ?

परन्तु जहाँ इस अधिनियम की धारा, 15 की उपधारा (4) के उपबंध के कारण कोई निवेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार विमर्श में भाग लेने के अथवा मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहाँ गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन.—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिये, अथवा यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो तो उसके अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्थगित हो जायेगा :

परन्तु जहाँ गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निवेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वही अधिक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिए अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निवेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार.—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐमा निदेश देता बोहू द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत में बाहर गये निदेशकों से भिन्न) को निविष्ट किया जा सकता है। (2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालन किया गया हो और उन निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने उपर विवार लेखकों विषये हां, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आवश्यकर होगा मानो ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निदेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई डामना बोहू द्वारा उस तारीख का पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस भास्ते पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरनां ने हस्ताक्षर किये हों।

(4) यदि कोई भास्ता परिचालन किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिचालन में सभी निदेशकों को गमूहित किया जायगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी नियंत्रणों को अभिनेत्र के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायगा।

11. कारबार के अभिनेत्र.—(1) (क) बोहू के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, व्याप्तिशील, अध्यक्ष अथवा निदेशक, जिसने अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आदाकर्तिया हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिनेत्र के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख ढाली जायगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथासीध इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जायगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबार के अभिनेत्र को अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रतिष्ठि की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पृष्ठ के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के द्वे कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिनिवित कार्यवाहियों का साक्ष्य होगे।

[संग्रह 12-5/81-आरआरबी]

S.O.2352.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Bank of India hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Rajgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Rajgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated alongwith the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher :

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act, any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place:

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may

be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB]

कांगड़ा ३३५३.—प्रावेशिक प्रामीण विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की शारण २९ द्वारा प्रदत्त नियमों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और केन्द्रीय बैंक के परामर्श से नियम-स्थिति नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

१. संक्षिप्त भाषा और प्रारम्भ:—(1) इन नियमों का भाषा कोलार प्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम, 1983 है।

(2) ये गजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

२. परिभाषा.—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संवर्द्ध में अस्थाय अपेक्षित न हो,—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रावेशिक प्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अधिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से कोलार प्रामीण बैंक अधिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ है, जो उनके अधिनियम में है।

३. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की व्यूनतम संख्या.—एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

४. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन.—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

५. अधिवेशनों का स्थान.—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मूल्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनियित करे।

६. अधिवेशन की सूचना संधा कारबार की सूची.—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनियित किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिये प्रत्येक निवेशकों को अधिवेशन की तारीख से माध्यरेता: कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निवेशक को अध्यक्ष सूचना उसके द्वारा इस नियम स्थिति परते पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिये प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उस सूचना के माध्यम स्थिति की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबार के भिवाय जिसके लिये अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष नथा उपस्थित निवेशकों की वहु-संख्या की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक की उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सप्ताह की विवित सूचना नहीं दें दी गई हो।

(ङ) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निवेशक को परामर्श समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

७. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन.—(१) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोगन के लिये कम से कम तार्ग निवेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होते पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(२) इस मांग में उस प्रयोगन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिये अधिवेशन बुलाने वाली अपेक्षा वी गयी है।

(३) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने वी तारीख से २१ दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

८. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिये गणपूर्ण निवेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक लिपाई या चार वी, उसमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी:

परन्तु ज्ञात हम अधिनियम की तार्ग ११ की उपशार्ग (४) के उपवध के कारण कोई निवेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अधिका मत देने से असर्वत्त्व हो, बहार गणपूर्ण लीन की होगी।

९. गणपूर्ण न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन,—यदि बोर्ड के अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ण न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अपने मनाह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान पर वस्त्र के लिये, अथवा यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उसमें अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, उसी स्थान के लिये स्वत्र स्थगित हो जाएगा।

परन्तु ज्ञात हम गणपूर्ण न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निवेशक अनुमतिन रहा हो, वहां अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिये अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उसमें पूर्व उस निवेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ण न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

१०. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार.—(१) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निवेश दे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निवेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निवेशकों से लिया) को निर्विष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(२) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (१) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निवेशकों के अनुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा सका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेखकान्द़ह किए हों तो उसी प्रकार प्रामाणी और बाबदुकर होगा मानो ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निवेशकों के अनुमत द्वारा विनियित किया गया हो।

(३) परिचालन द्वारा पारित काई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षणकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हों।

(४) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निवेशकों को संमूलित किया जायेगा।

(५) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा लियी प्रस्तुत पर लिये गए भर्ती निर्णयों को अधिवेशन के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

११. कारबार के अभिलेख.—(१) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसर्व उभे प्रत्यात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ यथावस्थिति अध्यक्ष अथवा निवेशक, जिसने अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा अल्लाक्षणित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अधिवेशन के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख आला जायेगा।

(२) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथावस्थि इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रक्रियां प्रत्येक निवेशक द्वी जायेगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबाह या कागजों के परिषालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबाह के अभिलेख की अपेक्षा द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रविष्टि की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुस्ति के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायें।

(5) अधिवेशनों के बे कार्यवृत्त जो इन नियमों के उपर्युक्ती के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों के साक्ष्य होंगे।

[मं० एफ० 12-5/81-आरआरबी]

S.O.2353.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Canara Bank hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Kolar Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Kolar Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated alongwith the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

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8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher :

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act and director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, sent notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initiated or signed by the Chairman or the director as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12 5/81-RRB]

का०आ० 2354—प्रावेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त अभिलेखों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और एक नाफू इंडिया के परामर्श से तिन्हि नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् —

1. महिला साम और प्रारम्भ : (1) इन नियमों का नाम चन्द्रपुर गदधिरोत्री ग्रामीण बैंक (गोड के अधिवेशन) नियम, 1983 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा :—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अस्था अपेक्षित न हो,—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रावेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अधिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से चन्द्रपुर गद्चिरोली ग्रामीण बैंक अधिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की व्यूनतम संख्या :—एक बर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन :—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान :—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनियित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनियित किया जाएगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निवेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारण कम से कम पहले दिन की सूचना की जायेगी और प्रत्येक निवेशक को यह सूचना उसे द्वारा इस निमित विनियित पते पर में जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबार के सिथाय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अथवा कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निवेशकों की बहुसंख्या की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक संताह की सिवित सूचना नहीं मिली जायेगी।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन शुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निवेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन :—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निवेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन शुलायेगा।

(2) इस मांग में उम प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन शुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही शुलाया जायेगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए व्यापूर्ति निवेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी।

परन्तु जहाँ इस अधिनियम की द्वारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबंध के कारण कोई निवेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अवधा मत देने में असमर्प्त हो, वही व्यापूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. व्यापूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थान :—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन व्यापूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं ही सका होता अधिवेशन अगले मन्त्रालय उपर्योगी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन

सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, तो उत्तरे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्थगित हो जायेगा।

परन्तु जहाँ व्यापूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निवेशक अनुस्थित रहा हो, वही अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिए अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निवेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि व्यापूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन मर्ही हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार :—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निवेश के, बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निवेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निवेशकों से भिन्न) को निविष्ट किया जा सकता है। (2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्हें अपने विचार सिद्धांत किये हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आवश्यक होगा भानो ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनियित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा परिचालित कोई भानो द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस भानो पर अनियम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हों।

(4) यदि कोई भानो परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालित परिणाम से सभी निवेशकों को संमूचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रस्त द्वारा किये गये सभी निवेशकों को अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11. कारबार के अनिलेख :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, प्राप्तिवित, अध्यक्ष अथवा अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आधारित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख के अस्तित्व पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथानीष्ठ इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निवेशक को में जायेगी।

(3) जब कोई का दार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबार के अभिलेख की अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रतिलिपि की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पृष्ठ के लिये अपने अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के वे कार्यवृत्त जो इन नियमों के उपबंधों के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अधिलिपित कार्यवाहियों के संक्षय होंगे।

[मं. एफ०-१२-५/८१-आर० आर० बी०]

S.O.2354.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Bank of India hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Chandrapur Gadchiroli Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Chandrapur Gadchiroli Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated alongwith the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher :

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB]

का० आ० 2355:—प्रावेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ :—(1) इन नियमों का नाम धारा आंचलिक ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिकारी) नियम, 1983 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा :—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संघर्ष से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो :—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रावेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभिवृत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से धारा आंचलिक ग्रामीण बैंक अभिवृत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित है वही अर्थ है, जो उनके अधिनियम में है।

3. बोर्ड के अधिकारीयों की स्वतंत्र संख्या :—एक बोर्ड में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिकारीयों और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिकारीय द्वारा किया जायेगा।

4. अधिकारीयों का संयोजन :—अधिकारीयों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिकारीयों का स्थान :—बोर्ड के अधिकारीय बैंक के मुक्त कार्यालय में अपना अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जो बोर्ड विनियिक करे।

6. अधिकारीय की मूलता स्थान कारबाह की सूची :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिकारीय का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनियिक किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिकारीय के लिए प्रत्येक निदेशक को अधिकारीय की तारीख से साझारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूची दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निदेशक को यह सूची उसके द्वारा इस नियम विनियिक पते पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जाएगी ।

(घ) उस कारबार के बिना यिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निवेशकों की बहुसंख्या की सहमति के बिना तथा तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दी गयी है ।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निवेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्ण सूचना दी जायेगी ।

(3) बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन (1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निवेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा ।

(2) इस मांग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है ।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा ।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निवेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या भार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी :—

परन्तु जहां उस अधिनियम की पारा 14 की उपचारा (4) के उपर्युक्त के कारण कोई निवेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विमर्श में भाग लेने के अधिकार मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहां गणपूर्ति सीन की होगी ।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन :—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिवेशन अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अपवाह यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-विवरण हो, तो उससे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-विवरण न हो, उसी समय और स्थान के लिए स्वतः स्थगित हो जायेगा ।

परन्तु जहां गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निवेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहां अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिये अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निवेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार :—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निवेश करे, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निवेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निवेशकों से बिना) को निर्दिष्ट किया जा सकता है ।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा सकता हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार सेवाबद्ध किये हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आवक्तुकर होगा मानों ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो ।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षर संस्करण ने हस्ताक्षर किए हैं ।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निवेशकों को संसूचित किया जायेगा ।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी निर्णयों को अभिलेख के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा ।

31. कारबार के अभिलेख :—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हे इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा ।

(क) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अपवाह निवेशक,

जिसने अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आदाकारित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जायेगी ।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथास्थिति इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियोगी प्रत्येक निवेशक को भेजी जायेगी ।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबार के अभिलेख की अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रतिष्ठित की जायेगी ।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुस्तिक के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे ।

(5) अधिवेशनों के ये कार्यवृत्त, जो मियमों के उपलब्धों के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का मास्य होगे ।

[स० एफ० 12-5/81-आर० आर० ग्र०]

S.O. 2355.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 76 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and United Commercial Bank hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Thar Aanchalik Gramin Bank (meetings of Board) Rules, 1983.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Thar Aanchalik Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1) (a): The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated alongwith the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher :

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, sent notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Record of business.—(a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB]

का.आ.—2356 प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और बैंक भाफ राजस्थान लिं. के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ: (1) इन नियमों का नाम भेवाह आंचलिक ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिकारी) नियम, 1983 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अधिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बोर्ड" से भेवाह आंचलिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे सम्बों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं, किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित हैं वही अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिकारी नों की संख्या—एक बर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिकारी न होने और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिकारी न होना।

4. अधिकारी का संयोजन—अधिकारी नों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिकारी नों का स्थान—बोर्ड के अधिकारी नों के मुक्त्य कार्यालय में अन्य अधिकारी नों के क्षेत्र में किनी ऐसे अस्थ स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनियोगित करे।

6. अधिकारी की सूचना तथा कारबाह की सूची—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिकारी का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनियोगित किया जायेगा। (ख) बोर्ड के अधिकारी के लिए प्रत्येक निवेशक को अधिकारी की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निवेशक को यह सूचना उसके द्वारा इस निमित्त विनियोगित परे पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिकारी में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबाह की सूची उस सूचना के साथ दी परिभाषित की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबाह के सिवाय जिसके लिए अधिकारी नुस्खा दिया गया है, बोर्ड अन्य कारबाह अधिकारी के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थिति निवेशकों की असहस्रांकी की सहस्रति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबाह के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक सप्ताह की विनियोगित सूचना नहीं दी जायेगी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिकारी दुनाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निवेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्ण सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिकारी—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम चार निवेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिकारी बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मांग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिकारी बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिकारी मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिकारी के लिए गणपूर्ति निवेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिक्काई या चार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी—

परन्तु जहां इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपर्युक्त के कारण कोई निवेशक बोर्ड के अधिकारी में विचार-विभागी में भाग लेने के अन्यथा मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वहां गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिकारी का स्थान—यदि बोर्ड का अधिकारी, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो सका हो तो अधिकारी अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अन्यथा यदि उस सार्वजनिक अवकाश दिन हो, तो उससे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्वतः स्थगित हो जायेगा।

परन्तु जहां गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिकारी में कोई निवेशक अनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहां अन्यथा जिस तारीख तक के लिये अधिकारी

बेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निदेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबाह—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निदेश है, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबाह को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निदेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निदेशकों से लिन) को लिपिष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबाह जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेखदाता किये हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आवश्यक होगा माना ऐसा कारबाह अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनिश्चित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हों।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परियाम से सभी निवेशकों को संसूचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी निर्णयों को अधिवेश के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11. कारबाह के अभिलेख—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्य-कृत पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा निवेशक, जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आधारित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा वे सी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख से के अस्तित्व पृष्ठ पर तारीख दाली जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रत्यां प्रत्येक निवेशक को भेजी जायेगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबाह या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाए तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबाह के अभिलेख की अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रसिद्धि की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के बे कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपर्योग के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का साक्ष दोगे।

[सं० एफ० 12-5/81-आर.आर.बी]

S.O. 2356.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Mewar Anchalik Gramin Bank (Bank meetings of Board) Rules, 1983.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Mewar Anchalik Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated alongwith the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—Quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher :

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held for want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialled or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB]

का० आ० 2357.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ डिप्युटी के परामर्श से निम्नलिखित नियम बनायी हैं, अर्थात्:—

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ : (1) इन नियमों का नाम छिकाड़ा-सेबनी क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिवेशन) नियम 1983 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिभाषा: इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संवर्द्ध से अध्यक्ष अभियोग न हो,—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अभियोग है।

(ख) "बैंक" से छिकाड़ा-सेबनी क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक अभियोग है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पदों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषित है वही अर्थ है, जो उनके अधिनियम में है।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की व्युत्तम संख्या:—एक बर्षे में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर सिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होंगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन:—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष के द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान:—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अध्यक्ष अधिसूचित सेवा में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे जिसे बोर्ड विनियिक करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबाहर की सूची:— (1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनियिक किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निवेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से माध्यरात्रि का अधिवेशन की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रत्येक निवेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से माध्यरात्रि का अधिवेशन की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उस कारबाहर के मिवाप जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बृत्याया गया है, बोर्ड अन्य कारबाहर अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा

उपस्थित निवेशकों की व्युत्तम सूचना की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबाहर के बारे में अध्यक्ष को यह एक सप्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दे दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आयात अधिवेशन बृत्याया आवश्यक होता प्रत्येक निवेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विषय अधिवेशन:— (1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम जार निवेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बृत्याया।

(2) इस मांग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बृत्याने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बृत्याया जायेगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निवेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या जार की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी।

परन्तु यहां इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपबन्ध के कारण बोर्ड निवेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विषय में आगे लेने के अध्यक्ष मन देने में असमर्थ हो, वहां गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगित:—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं हो गता हो तो अधिवेशन अपने सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए अध्यक्ष यदि वह विनामार्जित अवकाश-दिन न हो तो, उससे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के निये स्वतः स्थगित हो जायेगा।

परन्तु यहां गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई विदेशिक वनुपस्थित रहा हो, वहां अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिये अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उम निवेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबाहर:— (1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निवेश के, तो बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबाहर को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निवेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निवेशिकों से भिन्न) को विविष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबाहर जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उस निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार निवेशदूष किये हों, उसी प्रकार अपार्टीमेंट और आमद़कर होणा सार्वजनिक अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनियिक किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई भास्तवा बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम वृत्तिशाली कलानी ने हस्ताक्षर किये हों।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम में सभी निवेशकों को संमुचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किये सभी गंभीर नियमों को अभिलेख के लिये जगते अधिवेशन में जमा जायेगा।

11. कारबाहर के अविलेख:— (1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात् कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ यथाविधि, अध्यक्ष अध्यक्ष निवेशक जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आदाक्षारित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अभिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख द्वारी जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथाशीघ्र हन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतिया प्रत्येक निदेशक को भेजी जायेगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबाह या कागजों के परिचालन हारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबाह के अभिलेख को अध्यक्ष हारा हन्तार्थित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रतिक्रिया की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के बे कार्यवृत्त, जो इन नियमों के उपर्योग के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का मात्रम होंगे।

[सं. एफ. 12-5/81-आर.बा.र.बी.०)]

S.O. 2357.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Central Bank of India hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Chhindwara-Seoni Kshetriya Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1983.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1)(a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated alongwith the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher.

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held or want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialled or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business so transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB]

का. २३५८.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्राप्ति से लिमिटेड नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्:—

१. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्राप्ति

(1) इन नियमों का नाम विद्युत ग्रामीण बैंक (ब्रोड के अधिवेशन) नियम, 1983 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

2. परिमाणः इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संवर्ध से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो—

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रावेशिक भागीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अधिप्रेत है।

(ख) "बैंक" से चिन्हर भागीण बैंक अधिप्रेत है।

(ग) ऐसे शब्दों और पर्वों के, जो इन नियमों में प्रयुक्त हैं और परिमाणित नहीं हैं किन्तु अधिनियम में परिमाणित हैं वही अर्थ हैं, जो उनके अधिनियम में हैं।

3. बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों की स्थूलतम संभ्या:—एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिवेशन होंगे और हर तिमाही में कम से कम एक अधिवेशन होगा।

4. अधिवेशनों का संयोजन:—अधिवेशनों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष द्वारा द्वारा किया जायेगा।

5. अधिवेशनों का स्थान:—बोर्ड के अधिवेशन बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में अथवा अधिसूचित स्थल में किसी ऐसे अन्य स्थान पर होंगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनियित करे।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबार की सूची:—(1) (ख) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनियित किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निवेशक को अधिवेशन की तारीख से साधारणतः कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन की सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निवेशक भी यह सूचना उसके द्वारा निमित विनियित परे पर मिजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित कारबार की सूची उक्त सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उम कारबार के सिवाय जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाया गया है, कोई अन्य कारबार अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थिति निवेशकों की वहामत्या की सहमति के बिना तब तक नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उस कारबार के बारे में अध्यक्ष को एक संपादकी लिखित सूचना नहीं दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपात अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो, तो प्रत्येक निवेशक को पर्याप्त समय पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विशेष अधिवेशन:—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोजन के लिए कम से कम आर निवेशकों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर, बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मांग में उस प्रयोजन का उल्लेख होगा, जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाये जानेवाले की अंकता की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मांग प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निवेशकों की कुल संभ्या के एक तिहाई या आर की, इनमें से जो अधिक हो, होगी:

परन्तु जहां इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (4) के उपरान्ध के कारण कोई निवेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विचार-विर्याम में भाग लेने के अथवा मत देने में असमर्थ हो, वही गणपूर्ति तीन की होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन:—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण भी ही सका हो, तो अधिवेशन

अगले सप्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिए, अथवा यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-विन न हो, तो उससे अगले दिन जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-विन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्वतः स्थगित हो जायेगा:

परन्तु जहां गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में कोई निवेशक अनपस्थित रहा हो, वहा अध्यक्ष जिस तारीख तक के लिये अधिवेशन स्थगित हो, उससे पूर्व उस निवेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबार:—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निवेश के बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने वाले कारबार को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निवेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निवेशकों से निपत्त) को निर्विष्ट किया जा सकता है।

(2) कोई भी कारबार जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निवेशकों के बहुत मत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा चुका हो, जिन्होंने अपने विचार लेख दिये हैं, उसी प्रकार प्रभावी और आवश्यक होगा मानो ऐसा कारबार अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निवेशकों के बहुत मत द्वारा विनियित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पारित कोई मामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख को पारित किया गया माना जायेगा जिस तारीख को उस मामले पर अन्तिम दृष्टान्तरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हैं।

(4) यदि कोई मामला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम से सभी निवेशकों को संसूचित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रश्न पर किये गये सभी विचारों को अमिलेख के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखा जायेगा।

11. कारबार के अमिलेख:—(1) (क) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों को पुस्तकों (जिन्हें इसमें इसके पश्चात कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक कहा गया हो), में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, यथास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अथवा निवेशक, जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आदाकारित या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की कार्यवाहियों के अमिलेख के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख जाली जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के पश्चात् यथास्थिति इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतियां प्रत्येक निवेशक को भेजी जायेगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबार या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार किये गये कारबार के अमिलेख को अध्यक्ष द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक में उसकी प्रविष्टि की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुस्ति के लिये अगले अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे।

(5) अधिवेशनों के बीच कार्यवृत्त जो इन नियमों के उपर्योगी के अनुसार रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अभिलिखित कार्यवाहियों का साक्ष्य होंगे।

[सं० एफ० 12-5/81 आर आर बी]

S.O. 2358.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Punjab National Bank hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1963).

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Vidur Gramin Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. Minimum number of meetings of the Board.—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. Convening of meetings.—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. Venue of the meetings.—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. Notice of meeting and list of business.—(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated alongwith the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board, a notice of not less than seven days shall be given to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher.

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of, or vote at, a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held or want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place.

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs,

be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book)

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialled or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F.12-5/81-RRB]

कांगा. 2359.—प्रावेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की शारा 29 द्वारा प्रदत्त भिन्नों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय नरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और मिल्किट बैंक के परामर्श से नियमित नियम बनाती है, अवैत्. —

1. मध्यिक नाम और प्रारम्भ—इन नियमों का नाम बीजापुर ग्रामीण बैंक (बोर्ड के अधिकारिता) नियम 1983 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से लागू होंगी।

2. परिभाषा—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि मंदसंघ से अन्यथा अधिकारित न हों।

(क) "अधिनियम" से प्रावेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) अन्तिम है।

(ख) "बैंक" से बीजापुर ग्रामीण बैंक अन्तिम है।

(ग) नियमों के, जो इन नियमों से प्रयुक्त हैं और परिभाषा मही है किन्तु अधिनियम में परिभाषा है वही प्रथा है, जो उनके अधिनियम में है।

1. बोर्ड के अधिकारितों की घृणन संज्ञा—एक वर्ष में बोर्ड के कम से कम छह अधिकारित होंगे और हर नियमान्वि में कम से कम एक अधिकारित होगा।

2. अधिकारितों का संयोजन—अधिकारितों का संयोजन बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष शारा किया जायेगा।

3. अधिकारितों का स्थान—बोर्ड के अधिकारित बैंक के मुख्य कार्यालय में

प्रथमा अधिवेशन शेष में किसी तर्मे अन्य स्थान पर होगे, जिसे बोर्ड विनियोगित करें।

6. अधिवेशन की सूचना तथा कारबाह की सूची—(1) (क) बोर्ड के प्रत्येक अधिवेशन का समय एवं स्थान अध्यक्ष द्वारा विनियोगित किया जायेगा।

(ख) बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए प्रत्येक निवेशक दो अधिवेशन की तारीख में सांघर्षण्टत कम से कम पञ्चवाहिनी की सूचना दी जायेगी और प्रत्येक निवेशक की महसूति सूचना उसके द्वारा इस निमित्त विनियोगित होने पर भेजी जायेगी।

(ग) अधिवेशन में किये जाने के लिए प्रमाणित कारबाह की सूची उसके सूचना के साथ ही परिचालित की जायेगी।

(घ) उग कारबाह ने विवाय विषयके लिए अधिवेशन बलाया गया है काह अन्य कारबाह अधिवेशन के अध्यक्ष तथा उपस्थित निवेशकों की अनुसंधान नी महसूति के लिए उनके नाम नहीं किया जायेगा जब तक कि उन कारबाह के बारे में अध्यक्ष का एक संपत्ताह की लिखित सूचना नहीं दी गयी है।

(2) यदि बोर्ड का आपान अधिवेशन बुलाना आवश्यक हो तो प्रत्येक निवेशक को पर्याप्त मम्य पूर्व सूचना दी जायेगी।

7. बोर्ड का विलोप अधिक्रत शान्त—(1) अध्यक्ष, इस प्रयोगन के लिए कम से कम चार निवेशकों से मार्ग प्राप्त होने पर बोर्ड का अधिवेशन बुलायेगा।

(2) इस मार्ग में उम प्राप्ति द्वारा उन्नेश्वर द्वारा जिसके लिए अधिवेशन बुलाने की अपेक्षा की गयी है।

(3) अधिवेशन मार्ग प्राप्त होने की भारीदार से 21 दिन के भीतर ही बुलाया जायेगा।

8. बोर्ड के अधिवेशन के लिए गणपूर्ति निवेशकों की कुल संख्या के एक तिहाई या आर की, उनमें से जो अधिक हो होगी।

परन्तु जहा इस अधिनियम की धारा 14 की इवारा (4) के उपर्योग के कारण बाई निवेशक बोर्ड के अधिवेशन में विकाश-विभागों में भाग लेने के अवकाश मददने में जरूरत हो, वहा गणपूर्ति तीन को होगी।

9. गणपूर्ति में होने के कारण अधिवेशन का स्थगन—यदि बोर्ड का अधिवेशन, गणपूर्ति भ होने के कारण नहीं हो सकता हो तो अधिवेशन अन्त संपत्ताह में उसी दिन, उसी स्थान एवं समय के लिये, अध्यक्ष यदि वह दिन सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन हो, सी उससे अगले दिन, जो सार्वजनिक अवकाश-दिन न हो, उसी समय और उसी स्थान के लिये स्थगित हो जायेगा।

परन्तु जहा गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण स्थगित अधिवेशन में होर्ड निवेशक अनुस्थित रहा हो वही अध्यक्ष जिस सारीदार नक के लिए अधिवेशन स्थगित हो उससे पूर्व उस निवेशक को यह सूचना भेजेगा कि गणपूर्ति न होने के कारण उस तारीख को अधिवेशन नहीं हुआ।

10. परिचालन द्वारा कारबाह—(1) यदि अध्यक्ष ऐसा निवेश है, किसी बोर्ड द्वारा किये जाने याले कारबाह को कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा निवेशकों (भारत से बाहर गये निवेशकों से भिन्न) का नियोगित किया जा सकता है।

(2) काह भी कारबाह जिसे उपनियम (1) के अन्तर्गत परिचालित किया गया हो और उन निवेशकों वाले बहुमत द्वारा अनुमोदित किया जा सका हो, जिन्हान अपने विकाश नेतृत्व किये हों, उसी प्रकार प्रभायी और आज्ञाकार होणा मालौ ऐसा कारबाह अधिवेशन में उपस्थित निवेशकों के बहुमत द्वारा विनियोगित किया गया हो।

(3) परिचालन द्वारा पासिं बोर्ड पामला बोर्ड द्वारा उस तारीख की

पारित किया गया भाग जायेगा जिस सारीदार को उस भागने पर अन्तिम हस्ताक्षरकर्ता ने हस्ताक्षर किये हो।

(4) यदि कोई भागला परिचालित किया जाता है तो उस परिचालन परिणाम में सभी निवेशकों को महसूबित किया जायेगा।

(5) कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किसी प्रकार पर जिसे भी सभी निवेशकों को अधिवेशन के लिए आवाज अधिवेशन में नहीं जायेगा।

11. कारबाह के अधिवेशन—(1) बोर्ड के अधिवेशनों के कार्यवृत्तों का पुस्तक (जिन्हे इसमें हमें प्रवकाश द्वारा वार्षिक पुस्तक कहा गया हो) में रखा जायेगा।

(ख) वार्षिक पुस्तक का हर पृष्ठ, वर्धास्थिति, अध्यक्ष अध्यक्ष निवेशक, जिसमें अधिवेशन की अध्यक्षता की हो, द्वारा आवश्यक या हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा तथा ऐसी पुस्तक में प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की वार्षिक वाहियों के अधिवेशन के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर तारीख डाली जायेगी।

(2) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन की समाप्ति के प्रवकाश वर्धास्थिति इन कार्यवृत्तों की प्रतिया प्रत्येक निवेशक को भेजी जायेगी।

(3) जब कोई कारबाह या कागजों के परिचालन द्वारा किया जाये तो इस प्रकार जिसे कारबाह की अध्यक्षता द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किया जायेगा और वार्षिक पुस्तक में उसके प्रतिक्रिया की जायेगी।

(4) प्रत्येक अधिवेशन के कार्यवृत्त पुस्तक के लिये अपने अधिवेशन में रखे जायेंगे, उनमें अधिविभागित कार्यवाहियों का साक्षण होगे।

[सं. एक० १२-५/८१-आर भार बी]

एस० एस० हस्तरक्ष, उप सचिव

S.O.2359.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and Syndicate Bank hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called the Bijapur Grameena Bank (meetings of Board) Rules, 1983.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. **Definitions.**—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Act" means the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976).

(b) "bank" means the Bijapur Grameena Bank.

(c) words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Act have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Act.

3. **Minimum number of meetings of the Board.**—The Board shall hold at least six meetings in a year and at least one meeting in every quarter.

4. **Convening of meetings.**—Meetings of the Board shall be convened by the Chairman.

5. **Venue of the meetings.**—The meetings of the Board shall be held at the head office of the bank or at such other place in the notified area as the Board may decide.

6. **Notice of meeting and list of business.**—(1) (a) The Chairman shall decide the time and place of every meeting of the Board.

(b) A notice of not less than fifteen days shall ordinarily be given to every director for a meeting of the Board and the

notice shall be sent to every director at the address specified by him in this behalf.

(c) A list of business proposed to be transacted at the meeting shall be circulated alongwith the notice.

(d) No business, other than that for which the meeting was convened, shall be transacted at a meeting of the Board except with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and a majority of the Directors present unless one week's notice of such business has been given in writing to the Chairman.

(2) Where it is necessary to call an urgent meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors of to each director.

7. Special meeting of the Board.—(1) The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board after a requisition for that purpose has been received by him from not less than four directors.

(2) The requisition shall state the purpose for which the meeting is required to be called.

(3) The meeting shall be called not later than twenty-one days from the date of receipt of the requisition.

8. Quorum for a meeting.—A quorum for a meeting of the Board shall be one-third of the total number of directors or four whichever is higher :

Provided that where by reason of the provision of sub-section (4) of section 14 of the Act any director is unable to take part in the discussion of or vote at a meeting of the Board, the quorum shall be three.

9. Adjournment of meeting for want of quorum.—If a meeting of the Board could not be held or want of quorum, then the meeting shall automatically stand adjourned till the same day in the next week at the same time and place, or if that day is a public holiday, till the next succeeding day which is not a public holiday, at the same time and place :

Provided that where a director is not present at a meeting adjourned for want of quorum, the Chairman shall, before the date to which the meeting stands adjourned, send notice to the director that the meeting was not held on the date for want of quorum.

10. Business by circulation.—(1) A business which is to be transacted by the Board may, if the Chairman so directs, be referred to directors (other than directors who are absent from India) by circulation of papers.

(2) Any business circulated under sub-rule (1) and approved by such number of directors as are necessary to constitute quorum for a meeting of the Board who have recorded their views in writing shall be as effectual and binding as if such business were decided by the majority of the directors present at a meeting.

(3) A business passed by circulation shall be deemed to be a business passed by the Board on the date it was signed by the last signatory to the business.

(4) If a business is circulated the result of the circulation shall be communicated to all the directors.

(5) All decisions on a question arrived at by circulation of papers shall be placed at the next meeting for record.

11. Records of business.—(1) (a) The minutes of the meetings of the Board shall be kept in book (hereinafter referred to as the Minutes Book).

(b) Every page of the Minutes Book shall be initialed or signed by the Chairman or the director, as the case may be, who presided at the meeting and last page of the record of proceedings of each meeting of such book shall be dated.

(2) Copies of such minutes shall be forwarded to each director as soon as possible after every meeting.

(3) When a business is transacted by circulation of papers, a record of business so transacted shall be signed by the Chairman and shall be entered in the Minutes Book.

(4) The minutes of each meeting shall be placed before the next meeting for confirmation.

(5) The minutes of meetings kept in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be evidence of proceedings recorded therein.

[No. F. 12-5/81-RRB]
S. S. HASURKAR, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 मई, 1983

का० शा० 236०—राष्ट्रीयकर्त बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकार्त उपबंध) योजना 1980 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (ज) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री दिनेश चन्द्र के स्थान पर वित्त मंत्रालय अधिकारी विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) नई दिल्ली के निवेशक श्री एन० बाल सुब्रह्मण्यन को एतद्वारा आधिकारिक रूप से नियुक्त करती है।

[सं.एक० 9/19/82-बौ० ओ० I (1)]

New Delhi, the 11th May, 1983

S.O. 2360.—In pursuance of sub-clause (b) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. Balasubramanian, Director, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division), New Delhi, as a Director of the Andhra Bank vice Shri Dinesh Chandra.

[No. P 9/19/82 BO I(1)]

का० शा० 236१—राष्ट्रीयकर्त बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकार्त उपबंध) योजना 1980 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (ज) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री निवेश चन्द्र के स्थान पर वित्त मंत्रालय, अधिकारी विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) नई दिल्ली के निवेशक श्री एन० बाल सुब्रह्मण्यन को एतद्वारा आधिकारिक रूप से नियुक्त करता है।

[सं. एक० 9/19/82-बौ० ओ० I (2)]

ज० वा० मीरचंदानी, उप सचिव

S.O. 2361.—In pursuance of sub-clause (b) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. Balasubramanian, Director, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division), New Delhi, as a Director of the Oriental Bank of Commerce vice Shri Dinesh Chandra

[No. F. 9/19/82 BO. I(2)]
C. W. MIRCHANDANI, Dy. Secy.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

(बैंक विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 18 मई, 1983

का० जा० 236२—नेशनल कप्ती लिमिटेड (उपकरणों का अर्जन स्थान अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1980 (1980 का० सं० 42) की धारा 15 की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री कौ० कौ० नारा को सुगतान आयुक्त के रूप में एतद् द्वारा नियुक्त करती है।

[का० सं० 18/7/80-जूट]

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Department of Textiles)

New Delhi, the 18th May, 1983

S.O 2362.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 15 of the National Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 (42 of 1980) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri K. K. Nag, as Commissioner of Payments.

[No. 18/7/80-Jute]

का० आ० 2363 .—जूट कंपनी (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1980 (1980 का सं० 62) की धारा 14 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये, केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री क० क० नाग को भुगतान आयुक्त के रूप में एतद्वारा नियुक्त करती है।

[फा० सं० 18/7/80-जूट]
भाग सिंह, अवर सचिव

S.O. 2363.—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of section 14 of the Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Act, 1980 (62 of 1980), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri K. K. Nag as Commissioner of Payments.

[No. 18/7/80-Jute
BHAG SINGH, Under Secy.

नागरिक पूर्ति भंत्रालय

भारतीय मानक संस्था

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 1983

का० आ० 2364 भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) नियम, 1955 के उपनियम (1) के अनुमार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन मानक चिन्हों की डिजाइन, उनके शाब्दिक विवरण, तत्पंचांगी भारतीय मानकों के शीर्षक सहित नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) अधिनियम 1952 और उसके अधीन बने नियमों के निमित्त ये मानक चिन्ह प्रत्येक के आगे दो गई तिथियों से लागू होंगी।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	मानक चिन्ह की डिजाइन	उत्पाद/उत्पादन की श्रेणी	तत्पंचांगी भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और शीर्षक	मानक चिन्ह के डिजाइन का शाब्दिक विवरण	लागू होने की तिथि
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. IS : 1720-78		सिलाई का सूती धारा	IS : 1720-1978 सिलाई के सूती धारों की विशिष्टि (इसरा पुनरीक्षण)	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें ISI शब्द होते हैं, स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है उस मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और वर्ष अंकित किया गया है।	1982-11-01
2. IS : 4142-67		डिस्कस	IS : 4142-1967 डिस्कस की विशिष्टि	„	1980-11-16
3. IS : 4381-67		रोग वैज्ञानिक सूक्ष्म दर्शी	IS : 4381-1967 रोगात्मक सूक्ष्म दर्शी की विशिष्टि	„	1982-09-01
4. IS : 6118-71		स्लिप जोड़ प्लास	IS : 6118-1981 स्लिप जोड़ पिलरों की विशिष्टि	भारतीय मानक संस्था का मोनोग्राम जिसमें JSI शब्द होते हैं, स्तम्भ (2) में दिखाई गई शैली और अनपात में तैयार किया गया है और जैसा डिजाइन में दिखाया गया है उस मोनोग्राम के ऊपर की ओर भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और वर्ष अंकित किया गया।	1982-10-01
5. IS : 6571-72		बंद न होने वाली पहिए दार कुर्सियां संस्थान नमूने वाली	IS : 6571-1972 संस्थान नमूने की बंद न होने वाली पहिएदार कुर्सियों की विशिष्टि	„	1980-06-16
6. IS : 7454-74		पहिएदार कुर्सियों बंद होने वाली, विलगनीय हथेवाली पांव दाव और झूलने वाली	IS : 7454-1974 पहिएदार कुर्सियों बंद होने वाली विलगनीय हथेवाली पांव दाव और झूलने वाली	„	1982-12-01
7. IS : 7933-75		वरेलू गहियों के लिए लचकौला पोली यूरेथीन फोम	IS : 7933-1975 वरेलू बटाइयो के लिए लचकौला पोलीयूरेथीन फोम की विशिष्टि	„	1982-10-01
8. IS : 8275-76		सूक्ष्मदर्शी के लिए द्विवंशीय शीशे	IS : 8275-1976 सूक्ष्मदर्शी दूरबीन शीशों की विशिष्टि	„	1982-09-01

MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES
INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

New Delhi, the 28th April, 1983

S.O. 2364.—In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Rules, 1955 the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the Standard Mark(s), design(s) of which, together with the verbal description of the design(s) and the title(s) of the relevant Indian Standard(s) are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been specified.

These Standard Mark(s) for the purpose of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Design of the Standard Mark	Product	No. and Title of the Relevant Indian Standard	Verbal description of the Design of the Standard Mark	Date of Effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.		Cotton sewing thread	IS : 1720-1978 Specification for cotton sewing threads (second revision)	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2); the number of the Indian Standard, alongwith its year, being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1982-11-01
2.		Discus	IS : 4142-1967 Specification for discus.	-do-	1980-10-16
3.		Pathological microscope	IS : 4381-1967 Specification for pathological microscope.	-do-	1982-09-01
4.		Slip joint pliers	IS : 6118-1971 Specification for slip joint pliers.	The monogram of the Indian Standards Institution, consisting of letters 'ISI', drawn in the exact style and relative proportions as indicated in Col. (2), the number of the Indian Standard, alongwith its year, being superscribed on the top side of the monogram as indicated in the design.	1982-10-01
5.		Non-folding wheel chairs, institutional model	IS : 6571-1972 Specification for non-folding wheel chairs, institutional model	-do-	1980-06-16
6.		Wheel chairs, folding, with removable arm rests and swinging foot rests	IS : 7454-1974 Specification for wheel chairs, folding with removable armrests and swinging footrests.	-do-	1982-12-01
7.		Flexible polyurethane foam for domestic mattresses	IS : 7933-1975 Specification for flexible polyurethane foam for domestic mattresses.	-do-	1982-10-01
8.		Binocular eyepieces for microscope	IS : 8275-1976 Specification for binocular eyepieces for microscope	-do-	1982-09-01

का०मा० 2365.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 7 के उपविनियम 3 के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि विभिन्न वस्तुओं की प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए और यह कीस विनांक 1982-07-01 से लागू होगी।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी संख्या	तत्संबंधी भारतीय मानक की पदसंक्षेप और शीर्षक	इकाई	प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस
1	2	3	4	5
1.	क्रिकेट और हाकी की गेव	IS : 416-1978 क्रिकेट और हाकी की गेवों की विशिष्ट (पुनरीकाण)	एक गेव	0.10 पहली 50000 के लिए 0.05 शेष के लिए
2.	क्रिकेट बैट	IS : 828-1979 क्रिकेट बैटों की विशिष्ट (पुनरीकाण)	एक बैट	0.15 सभी के लिए
3.	हाकी स्टिक	IS : 829-1978 हाकी स्टिकों की विशिष्ट (पुनरीकाण)	एक हाकी स्टिक	0.15 सभी के लिए

[सं.सी.एम.डी./13:10]

S.O. 2365.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that the marking fee(s) per unit for various products details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been determined and the fee(s) shall come into force with effect from 1982-07-01 :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Cricket and hockey balls	IS : 416-1978 Specification for cricket and hockey balls (second revision)	One ball	O. 10 First 50000 O. 05 Remaining
2.	Cricket bats	IS : 828-1979 Specification for cricket bats (second revision)	One bat	0.15 All
3.	Hockey sticks	IS : 829-1978 Specification for hockey sticks (second revision)	One Hockey stick	0.15 All

[No. CMD/13 : 10]

का०मा० 2366.—भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिन्ह) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 7 के उपविनियम 3 के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि विभिन्न वस्तुओं की प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए और यह कीस प्रत्येक के आगे वीर्य गई तिथियों से लागू होगी ।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी संख्या	तत्संबंधी भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और शीर्षक	इकाई	प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस	लागू होने की तिथि
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	सिलाई का सूती धागा	IS : 1720-1978 सिलाई के सूती धागे की विशिष्ट (पुनरीकाण)	100 ग्राम	(1) रु. 5.00 प्रति हजार पहली 2000 इकाइयों के लिए (2) रु. 2.00 प्रति इकाई 2001 के 6000 रुपये को इकाइयों के लिए, और (3) रु. 1.00 प्रति इकाई 6001वीं और इससे ऊपर की इकाइयों के लिए	1982-11-01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2.	रोग वैज्ञानिक सूचनार्थी	IS : 4381-1967 रोग वैज्ञानिक सूचनार्थी को विशिष्ट	एक रोग वैज्ञानिक सूचनार्थी	5.00	1982-09-01
3.	स्लिप जोड़ प्लास	IS : 6118 स्लिप जोड़ प्लासों की विशिष्ट	एक भवव	10.पैसे	1982-10-01
4.	पहिएदार कुर्सियाँ बन्द होने वाली, विलगनीय हृष्टे वाली, पांचदाव और छूने वाली	IS : 7454-1974 पहिएदार कुर्सियाँ बन्द होने वाली, विलगनीय हृष्टे वाली, पांचदाव और छूने वाली	एक कुर्सी	रु. 2.50	1982-12-01
5.	घरेलू गहियों के लिए सज्जकीला पोली यूरेपीन फोम	IS : 7933-1975 घरेलू गहियों के लिए सज्जकीला पोली यूरेपीन फोम की विशिष्ट	एक किंवद्दन	(1) 20 पैसे प्रति इकाई पहली 10000 इकाईयों के लिए (2) 15 पैसे प्रति इकाई 10001 से 20000 तक की इकाईयों के लिए, और (3) 10 पैसे प्रति इकाई 20001वीं और इससे ऊपर की इकाईयों के लिए	1982-10-01
6.	सूचनार्थी के लिए हिन्दी वाक्यीय शीर्षे	IS : 8275-1976 सूचनार्थी हिन्दी वाक्यीय शीर्षे	एक हिन्दी वाक्यीय शीर्षा	रु. 5.00	1982-09-01

[सं. सी एम शी/13 : 10]

S. O. 2366.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby notifies that the marking fee(s) per unit for various products details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, have been determined and the fee(s) shall come into force with effect from the dates shown against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit	Date of Effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Cotton sewing threads	IS : 1720-1978 Specification for cotton sewing threads (second revision)	100 Kg.	(i) Rs. 5.00 per unit for the first 2000 units; (ii) Rs. 2.00 per unit for the 2001st to 6000 units and (iii) Re 1.00 per unit for the 6001st unit and above.	1982-11-01
2.	Pathological microscope	IS : 4381-1967 Specification for pathological microscope.	One pathological microscope.	Rs. 5.00	1982-09-01
3.	Slip joint pliers	IS : 6118-1971 Specification for slip joint pliers.	One Number	10 Paise	1982-10-01
4.	Wheel Chairs, folding, with removable armrests and swinging footrests	IS : 7454-1974 Specification for wheel chairs, folding with removable armrests and swinging footrests.	One Chair	Rs. 2.50	1982-12-01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5.	Flexible polyurethane foam for domestic mattresses	IS : 7933-1975 Specification for flexible polyurethane foam for domestic mattresses	One kg	(i) 10 Paise per unit for the first 10000 units; (ii) 15 Paise per unit for the 10001st to 20000 units and (iii) 10 Paise per unit for the 20001st unit and above.	1982-10-01
6.	Binocular eyepieces for microscope	IS : 8275-1976 Specification for binocular eyepieces for microscope	One Binocular eyepieces.	Rs. 5.00	1982-09-01

[No. CMD/13 : 10]

कांग आ० 2367—समय-समय पर गंशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन विभाग) विनियम 1955 के विनियम ९ के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन 242 लाइसेंसों के अंदर नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, उनका अगस्त 1982 में नवीकरण किया गया है,

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संस्था	वैध		भारतीय मानक विधिविदि की पद
		से	तक	संख्या
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	00030 06	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 269—1976
2.	00136 15	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 246—1972
3.	00403 15	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 561—1978
4.	00479 35	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 1838—1961
5.	00637 31	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 226—1975
6.	00702 23	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 226—1975
7.	00703 24	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1977—1975
8.	00710 23	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 226—1975
9.	00711 24	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1977—1975
10.	00712 25	81-11-01	82-10-31	IS : 226—1975
11.	00716 29	82-08-01	83-09-15	IS : 226—1975
12.	00717 30	82-08-01	83-09-15	IS : 1977—1975
13.	00724 29	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 226—1975
14.	00758 39	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1551—1976
15.	00776 41	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 419—1967
16.	00894 46	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2566—1965
17.	00946 41	81-12-01	82-11-30	IS : 2566—1965
18.	01120 11	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 226—1975
19.	01215 17	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 2062—1969
20.	01220 14	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 1855—1977
21.	01248 26	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 2266—1977
22.	01290 28	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 2567—1978
23.	01307 20	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2645—1975
24.	01388 37	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 398 (Part II)—1976
25.	01459 35	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 398 (Part I)—1976

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
26.	01465 33	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 2567—1978
27.	01490 34	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 266—1977
28.	01491 35	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 264—1976
29.	01492 36	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 265—1976
30.	01578 41	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 561—1978
31.	01757 42	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 633—1975
32.	01862 42	82-06-01	83-05-31	IS : 10 (Part II)—1976
33.	01942 41	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 695—1975
34.	02040 16	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 4323—1980
35.	02068 28	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 269—1976
36.	02401 21	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 1786—1979
37.	02486 42	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 561—1978
38.	02528 35	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 3450—1976
39.	02736 41	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2580—1965
40.	02766 47	82-06-16	83-06-15	IS : 5872—1973
41.	02780 45	82-06-16	83-06-15	IS : 3975—1979
42.	02788 53	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 3975—1979
43.	02802 34	82-05-01	83-06-30	IS : 5872—1973
44.	02831 39	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2211—1972
45.	02966 53	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 5604—1970
46.	03092 32	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 1786—1979
47.	03095 35	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 4985—1981
48.	03106 21	82-01-01	82-12-31	IS : 1322—1970
49.	03140 23	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2566—1965
50.	03421 29	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 834—1975
51.	03469 45	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 4816—1971
52.	03471 39	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 7283—1974
53.	03472 40	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 3930—1979
54.	03474 42	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 4432—1967
55.	03475 43	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 5517—1978
56.	03480 40	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 3564—1970
57.	03495 47	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1601—1960
58.	03498 50	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 4984—1972
59.	03518 37	82-08-10	83-08-15	IS : 4323—1980
60.	03616 38	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 561—1978
61.	03637 43	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 6914—1978
62.	03638 44	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 6915—1978

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
63.	03685 51	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 6595—1980 & IS : 7538—1975	108.	05398 55	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 4510—1978
64.	03697 55	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2879—1975	109.	05400 32	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 5852—1977
65.	03754 47	82-06-01	83-05-31	IS : 1694—1974	110.	05407 39	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 226—1975
66.	03780 49	82-06-16	83-06-15	IS : 6914—1978	111.	05432 40	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 780—1980
67.	03781 50	82-06-16	83-06-15	IS : 6915—1978	112.	05495 55	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 1159—1981
68.	03813 41	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 633—1975	113.	05496 56	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 21—1975
69.	03896 60	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1601—1960	114.	05579 58	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1660 (Part I)—1967
70.	03905 44	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 5281—1979	115.	05613 43	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1660 (Part II & III)—1972
71.	03912 43	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2818 (Part II)—1971	116.	05614 44	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1—1968
72.	03916 47	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2682—1966	117.	05921 52	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 562—1978
73.	03930 45	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2818 (Part II)—1971	118.	06021 29	82-04-01	83-03-31	IS : 565—1975
74.	04244 34	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 4368—1967	119.	06043 35	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 1729—1979
75.	04269 43	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 3976—1975	120.	06205 35	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 702—1961
76.	04280 38	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 5346—1975	121.	06206 36	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 562—1978
77.	04428 40	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 5346—1975	122.	06213 35	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 4246—1978
78.	04460 40	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 325—1978	123.	06222 36	82-07-01	83-10-31	IS : 633—1975
79.	04471 43	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 4246—1978	124.	06225 39	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 633—1975
80.	04473 45	82-07-16	83-07-31	IS : 565—1975	125.	06226 40	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 814 (Part I)—1974
81.	04487 51	82-07-16	83-07-31	IS : 633—1975	126.	06253 43	82-07-16	83-07-31	IS : 10 (Part II)—1976
82.	04490 46	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 1005—1976	127.	06268 50	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 810—1974
83.	04492 48	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 2148—1978	128.	06269 51	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 5430—1981
84.	04493 49	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 1007—1971	129.	06277 51	82-08-16	83-07-31	IS : 3062—1974
85.	04497 53	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1554 (Part I)—1976	130.	06292 50	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 7417—1982
86.	04498 54	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2834—1981	131.	06299 57	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1786—1979
87.	04512 35	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1239 (Part I)—1979	132.	06300 33	82-08-01	83-08-31	IS : 1786—1979
88.	04521 36	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 5346—1975	133.	06311 36	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1222—1973
89.	04566 49	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 691—1968	134.	06312 37	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 3575—1977
90.	04776 57	82-06-01	83-05-31	IS : 6595—1980	135.	06314 39	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 933—1976
91.	04853 53	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 633—1975	136.	06317 42	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2171—1976
92.	04934 53	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 458—1971	137.	06326 43	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 702—1961
93.	05033 29	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 2567—1978	138.	06327 44	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 4246—1978
94.	05070 34	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 3323—1980	139.	06348 49	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 226—1975
95.	05120 27	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 398 (Part II)—1976	140.	06505 44	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 1165—1975
96.	05127 34	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 4432—1967	141.	06886 70	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 3084—1975
97.	05149 40	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 4246—1978	142.	06971 66	82-08-01	83-09-15	IS : 934—1976
98.	05160 35	82-11-01	82-10-31	IS : 1786—1979	143.	06972 67	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 6003—1970
99.	05316 37	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 398 (Part II)—1976	144.	06981 68	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 633—1975
100.	05327 40	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1925—1974	145.	07060 40	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 226—1975
101.	05329 42	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1925—1974	146.	07067 47	82-07-01	83-08-31	IS : 2171—1976
102.	05344 41	82-03-16	83-07-15	IS : 6915—1978	147.	07068 48	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 7417—1982
103.	05350 39	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 6914—1978	148.	07084 48	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 1786—1979
104.	05360 41	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 702—1961	149.	07085 49	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 3084—1975
105.	05383 48	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1786—1979	150.	07086 50	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 933—1976
106.	05391 48	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1660 (Part I)—1967	151.	07096 52	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 2171—1976
107.	05392 49	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 3829—1978 &	152.	07102 33	82-07-16	83-11-30	IS : 934—1976

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
154.	07111 34	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 7407 (Part II)—1965	202.	08857 73	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 4174—1977
155.	07119 42	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 2878—1976	203.	08859 75	82-08-01	83-12-31	IS : 2339—1963
156.	07124 39	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 7406 (Part I)—1974	204.	08860 68	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 5884—1970
157.	07125 40	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 285—1974	205.	08862 70	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 8268—1976
158.	07127 42	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 3196—1974	206.	08863 71	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 9138—1979
159.	07138 45	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2580—1965	207.	08870 70	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1239 (Part I)—1979
160.	07377 58	81-12-01	82-11-30	IS : 8268—1976	208.	08899 83	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 398 (Part I)—1976
161.	07488 64	82-02-01	83-01-31	IS : 2834—1981	209.	08904 63	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 398 (Part II)—1976
162.	07521 48	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1879 (Part I to X)—1975	210.	08911 62	92-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1943—1964
163.	07630 52	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 3055 (Part I)—1977	211.	08936 71	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 694—1977
164.	07646 60	82-04-01	83-03-31	IS : 3062—1974	212.	08936 72	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 1554 (Part II)—1976
165.	07652 58	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 3901—1975	213.	08950 69	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 1943—1964
166.	07653 59	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 4783—1968	214.	08951 70	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 3794—1966
167.	07771 64	82-06-01	83-05-31	IS : 1726—1974	215.	08952 71	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 3984—1967
168.	07819 63	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 633—1975	216.	08955 74	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2875—1964
169.	07830 58	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 8391—1977	217.	08956 75	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 3668—1966
170.	07831 59	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 774—1971	218.	08957 76	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 1943—1964
171.	07838 66	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 261—1966	219.	08958 77	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2874—1964
172.	07844 64	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 7406 (Part I)—1974	220.	09565 68	82-04-01	83-03-31	IS : 226—1975
173.	07845 65	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 1786—1979	221.	09744 69	82-06-16	83-06-15	IS : 204 (Part II)—1978
174.	07850 62	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 2567—1978	222.	09763 72	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 4955—1978
175.	07854 66	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 2878—1976	223.	09764 73	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 4323—1980
176.	07862 66	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 4654—1974	224.	09765 74	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 633—1975
177.	07863 67	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 5281—1969	225.	09793 78	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 398 (Part I)—1972
178.	07879 75	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1601—1969	226.	09802 62	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 1536—1976
179.	07894 74	82-08-16	84-04-30	IS : 5086—1981	227.	09807 67	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 2834—1981
180.	07895 75	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2214—1977	228.	09809 69	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 7538—1975
181.	07923 62	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 780—1980	229.	09810 62	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 7538—1975
182.	08104 39	81-11-16	82-11-15	IS : 695—1975	230.	09812 64	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 7406 (Part II)—1980
183.	08243 49	81-12-01	82-11-30	IS : 1943—1965	231.	09818 70	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 10 (Part I)—1976
184.	08244 50	81-12-01	82-11-30	IS : 2874—1964	232.	09819 71	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 261—1966
185.	08513 52	82-04-01	83-03-31	IS : 1328—1970	233.	09825 69	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 8291—1976
186.	08673 67	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2339—1963	234.	09826 70	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 6177—1981
187.	98748 69	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 4964—1980	235.	09832 68	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1161—1979
188.	08777 74	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 1711—1970	236.	09836 72	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 633—1975
189.	08780 69	82-07-16	83-09-30	IS : 4323—1980	237.	09837 73	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2567—1978
190.	08781 70	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 7538—1975	238.	09839 74	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 562—1978
191.	08800 56	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1469—1970	239.	09839 75	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 561—1978
192.	08806 62	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2932—1974	240.	09843 71	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 9356—1980
193.	08808 64	82-08-01	83-11-30	IS : 4323—1980	241.	09877 81	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 1011—1981
194.	08813 61	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 694—1977	242.	10071 20	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 4310—1967
195.	08815 63	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1554 (Part I)—1976					
196.	08821 61	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1011—1981					
197.	08823 63	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1239 (Part I)—1979					
198.	08833 65	82-08-16	83-12-31	IS : 4323—1980					
199.	08837 69	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1161—1979					
200.	08850 66	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 933—1976					
201.	08851 67	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 934—1976					

[सं. सी.एम.डी./13:12]
ए. पी. बर्जी, अपर महानिवेश

S.O.2367.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations 1955, as amended

from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby, notifies that 247 licences, particulars of which are given in the following Schedule, have been renewed during the month of August, 1982.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	CM/L No.	Valid From (1)	Valid To (2)	Indian Standard Specification No. (3)	Indian Standard Specification No. (4)	Indian Standard Specification No. (5)
1.	00030 06	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 269—1976		
2.	00136 15	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 246—1972		
3.	00403 15	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 561—1978		
4.	00479 35	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 1838—1961		
5.	00637 31	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 226—1975		
6.	00702 23	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 226—1975		
7.	00703 24	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1977—1975		
8.	00710 23	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 226—1975		
9.	00711 24	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1977—1975		
10.	00712 25	81-11-01	82-10-31	IS : 226—1975		
11.	00716 29	82-08-01	83-09-15	IS : 226—1975		
12.	00717 30	82-08-01	83-09-15	IS : 1977—1975		
13.	00724 29	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 226—1975		
14.	00758 39	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1551—1976		
15.	00776 41	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 419—1967		
16.	00894 46	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2566—1965		
17.	00946 41	81-12-01	82-11-30	IS : 2566—1965		
18.	01120 11	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 226—1975		
19.	01215 17	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 2062—1969		
20.	01220 14	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 1855—1977		
21.	01248 26	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 2266—1977		
22.	01290 28	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 2567—1978		
23.	01307 20	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2645—1975		
24.	01388 37	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 398 (Part II)—1976		
25.	01459 35	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 398 (Part I)—1976		
26.	01465 33	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 2567—1978		
27.	01490 34	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 266—1977		
28.	01491 35	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 264—1976		
29.	01492 36	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 265—1976		
30.	01578 41	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 561—1978		
31.	01757 42	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 633—1975		
32.	01862 42	82-06-01	83-05-31	IS : 10 (Part II)—1976		
33.	01942 41	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 695—1975		
34.	02040 16	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 4323—1980		
35.	02068 28	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 269—1976		
36.	02401 21	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 1786—1979		
37.	02486 42	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 561—1978		
38.	02528 35	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 3450—1976		
39.	02736 41	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2580—1965		
40.	02766 47	82-06-16	83-06-15	IS : 5872—1973		
41.	02780 45	82-06-16	83-06-15	IS : 3975—1979		
42.	02788 53	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 3975—1979		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
43.	02802 34	82-05-01	83-06-30	IS : 5872—1973
44.	02831 39	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2211—1972
45.	02966 53	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 5604—1970
46.	03092 32	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 1786—1979
47.	03095 35	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 4985—1981
48.	03106 21	82-01-01	82-12-31	IS : 1322—1970
49.	03140 23	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2566—1965
50.	03421 29	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 834—1975
51.	03469 45	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 4816—1971
52.	03471 39	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 7283—1974
53.	03472 40	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 3930—1979
54.	03474 42	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 4432—1967
55.	03475 43	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 5517—1978
56.	03480 40	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 3564—1970
57.	03495 47	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1601—1960
58.	03498 50	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 4984—1972
59.	03518 37	82-08-10	83-08-15	IS : 4323—1980
60.	03616 38	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 561—1978
61.	03637 42	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 6914—1978
62.	03638 44	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 6915—1978
63.	03685 51	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 6595—1980
				IS : 7538—1975
64.	03697 55	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2879—1975
65.	03754 47	82-06-01	83-05-31	IS : 1694—1974
66.	03780 49	82-06-16	83-06-15	IS : 6914—1978
67.	03781 50	82-06-16	83-06-15	IS : 6915—1978
68.	03813 41	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 633—1975
69.	03896 60	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1601—1960
70.	03905 44	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 5281—1979
71.	03912 43	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2818 (Part II)—1971
72.	03916 47	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2682—1966
73.	03930 45	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2818 (Part II)—1971
74.	04244 34	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 4368—1967
75.	04269 43	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 3976—1975
76.	04280 38	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 5346—1975
77.	04428 40	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 5346—1975
78.	04460 40	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 325—1978
79.	04471 43	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 4246—1978
80.	04473 45	82-07-16	83-07-31	IS : 565—1975
81.	04487 51	82-07-16	83-07-31	IS : 633—1975
82.	04490 46	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 1005—1976
83.	04492 48	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 2148—1978
84.	04493 49	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 1007—1971
85.	04497 53	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1554 (Part I)—1976
86.	04498 54	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2834—1981
87.	04512 35	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1239 (Part I)—1979
88.	04521 36	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 5346—1975
89.	04566 49	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 691—1968
90.	04776 57	82-06-01	83-05-31	IS : 6595—1980
91.	04853 53	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 633—1975

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
92. 04934 53	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 458—1971		136. 06317 42	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1165—1975	
93. 05033 29	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 2567—1978		137. 06326 43	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2834—1981	
94. 05070 34	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 3323—1980		138. 06327 44	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 4760—1968	
95. 05120 27	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 398 (Part II)—1976		139. 06348 49	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 5346—1975	
96. 05127 34	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 4432—1967		140. 06505 44	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 2567—1978	
97. 05149 40	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 4246—1978		141. 06886 70	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 7417—1982	
98. 05160 35	81-11-01	82-10-31	IS : 1786—1979		142. 06971 66	82-08-01	83-09-15	IS : 1786—1979	
99. 05316 37	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 398 (Part II)—1976		143. 06972 67	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 3575—1977	
100. 05327 40	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1925—1974		144. 06981 68	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 7458—1982	
101. 05329 42	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1925—1974		145. 07060 40	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 1222—1973	
102. 05344 41	82-03-16	83-07-15	IS : 6915—1978		146. 07067 47	82-07-01	83-08-31	IS : 378 (Part II)—1976	
103. 05350 39	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 6914—1978		147. 07068 48	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 3084—1975	
104. 05360 41	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 702—1961		148. 07084 48	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 933—1976	
105. 05383 48	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1786—1979		149. 07085 49	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 2171—1976	
106. 05391 48	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1660 (Part I)—1967		150. 07086 50	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 734—1976	
107. 05392 49	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 3829—1978 & IS : 4510—1978		151. 07096 52	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 226—1975	
108. 05398 55	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 5852—1977		152. 07102 33	82-07-16	83-11-30	IS : 6003—1970	
109. 05400 32	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 226—1975		153. 07106 37	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 633—1975	
110. 05407 39	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 780—1980		154. 07111 34	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 7407 (Part II)—1965	
111. 05432 40	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 1159—1981		155. 07119 42	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 2878—1976	
112. 05495 55	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 21—1975		156. 07124 39	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 7406 (Part I)—1974	
113. 05496 56	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 1660 (Part I)—1967		157. 07125 40	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 285—1974	
			IS : 1660 (Part II & III)—1972		158. 07127 42	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 3196—1974	
114. 05579 58	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1—1968		159. 07138 45	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2580—1965	
115. 05613 43	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 562—1978		160. 07377 58	81-12-01	82-11-30	IS : 8268—1976	
116. 05614 44	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 565—1975		161. 07488 64	82-02-01	83-01-31	IS : 2834—1971	
117. 05921 52	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1729—1977		162. 07521 48	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1879 (Part I to X)—1975	
118. 06021 29	82-04-01	83-03-31	IS : 10 (Part II)—1976		163. 07630 52	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 3055 (Part I)—1977	
119. 06043 35	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 810—1974		164. 07646 60	82-04-01	83-03-31	IS : 3062—1974	
120. 06205 35	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 5430—1981		165. 07652 58	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 3901—1975	
121. 06206 36	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 3062—1974		166. 07653 59	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 4783—1968	
122. 06213 35	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 701—1961		167. 07771 64	82-06-01	83-05-31	IS : 1726—1974	
123. 06222 36	82-07-01	83-10-31	IS : 562—1978		168. 07819 63	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 633—1975	
124. 06225 39	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 633—1975		169. 07830 58	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 8391—1977	
125. 06226 40	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 633—1975		170. 07831 59	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 774—1971	
126. 06253 43	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 814 (Part I)—1974		171. 078 8 66	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 261—1966	
127. 06268 50	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 7652—1975		172. 07844 64	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 7406 (Part I)—1974	
128. 06269 51	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 4654—1974		173. 07845 65	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 1786—1979	
129. 06277 51	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 4246—1978		174. 07850 62	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 3567—1978	
130. 06292 50	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 5410—1969		175. 07854 66	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 2878—1976	
131. 06299 57	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2834—1964		176. 0786 66	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 4654—1974	
132. 06300 33	82-08-01	83-08-31	IS : 1239 (Part I)—1979		177. 07863 67	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 5281—1969	
133. 06311 36	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 565—1975		178. 07879 75	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1601—1960	
134. 06312 37	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1061—1975		179. 07894 74	82-08-16	84-04-30	IS : 5086—1981	
135. 06314 39	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 1979 (Part I)—1974		180. 07898 75	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2214—1977	
					181. 07923 62	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 780—1980	
					182. 08104 39	81-11-16	82-11-15	IS : 695—1975	
					183. 08143 49	81-12-01	82-11-30	IS : 1943—1965	
					184. 08244 50	81-12-01	82-11-30	IS : 2874—1964	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
185. 08513 52	82-04-01	83-03-31	IS : 1328—1970	
186. 08673 67	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2339—1963	
187. 08748 69	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 4964—1980	
188. 08777 74	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 1711—1970	
189. 0878069	82-07-16	83-09-30	IS : 4323—1980	
190. 08781 70	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 7538—1975	
191. 08800 56	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1469—1970	
192. 08806 62	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2932—1974	
193. 08808 64	82-08-01	83-11-30	IS : 4323—1980	
194. 08813 61	82-07-01	83-07-31	IS : 674—1977	
195. 08815 63	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1584 (Part I)—1976	
196. 08821 61	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1011—1981	
197. 08823 63	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1239 (Part I)—1979	
198. 08833 65	82-08-16	83-12-31	IS : 3423—1980	
199. 08837 69	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1161—1979	
200. 08850 66	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 933—1976	
201. 08851 67	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 934—1976	
202. 08857 73	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 4174—1976	
203. 08859 75	82-08-01	83-12-31	IS : 2339—1963	
204. 08860 68	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 5884—1970	
205. 08862 70	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 8268—1976	
206. 08863 71	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 9138—1979	
207. 08870 70	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1239 (Part I)—1979	
208. 08899 83	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 398 (Part I)—1976	
209. 08904 63	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 398 (Part II)—1976	
210. 08911 62	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 1943—1964	
211. 08936 71	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 694—1977	
212. 08937 72	82-09-01	83-08-31	IS : 1554 (Part I)—1976	
213. 08950 69	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 1943—1964	
214. 08951 70	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 3794—1966	
215. 08952 71	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 3984—1967	
216. 08955 74	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2875—1964	
217. 08956 75	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 3668—1966	
218. 08957 76	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 1943—1964	
219. 08958 77	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 2874—1964	
220. 09565 68	82-04-01	83-03-31	IS : 226—1975	
221. 09744 69	82-06-16	83-06-15	IS : 204 (Part II)—1978	
222. 09763 72	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 4955—1978	
223. 09764 73	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 4323—1980	
224. 09765 74	82-07-01	83-06-30	IS : 633—1975	
225. 09793 78	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 398 (Part I)—1972	
226. 09802 62	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 1536—1976	
227. 09807 67	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 2834—1981	
228. 09809 69	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 7538—1975	
229. 09810 62	82-07-16	83-07-15	IS : 7538—1975	
230. 09812 64	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 7406 (Part II)—1980	
231. 09818 70	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 10 (Part I)—1976	
232. 09819 71	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 261—1966	
233. 09825 69	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 8291—1976	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
234. 09826 70	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 6177—1981	
235. 09832 68	82-80-01	83-07-31	IS : 1161—1979	
236. 09836 72	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 633—1975	
237. 09837 73	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 2567—1978	
238. 09838 74	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 562—1978	
239. 09838 75	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 561—1978	
240. 09843 71	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 9356—1980	
241. 09877 81	82-08-16	83-08-15	IS : 1011—1981	
242. 10071 20	82-08-01	83-07-31	IS : 4310—1967	

[No. CMD/13 : 12]
A. P. BANERJI, Addl. Director General

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

स्वास्थ्य विभाग
नई विलासी, 2 अप्रैल, 1983

का० आ० 2368—यत् वन् चिकित्सा अधिनियम, (1948 का 16) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) के माध्यम से धारा 3 के खट् (ष) के अनुसरण में मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय की सीनेट के सदस्यों ने 24-9-82 को हुई अपनी बैठक में शा० के० महादेव, थार्थोपीडिक सर्जन न० 606, महेश नर्सिंग हास्प, मैसूर को 24 सितम्बर, 1984 तक की बाकी अवधि के लिए हुई आकस्मिक नियति को भरने के लिए डा० (श्रीमती) एस० काल्ता के स्थान पर भारतीय दल चिकित्सा परिषद् का अवधिकारित किया है।

अब श्रव उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) के माध्यम से धारा 3 के खट् (ष) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतत् द्वारा भारत सरकार के प्रबंधर्ती स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय की 12 अप्रैल, 1949 की अधिसूचना स० 10-10/48-एस० I में भारत सरकार के स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मन्त्रालय (स्वास्थ्य विभाग) की 9 फरवरी, 1978 की अधिसूचना संख्या एस० ओ० 533 में पुनः प्रकाशित हुई है, निम्नलिखित और माणोधन करती है अर्थात्—

उक्त अधिसूचना में “धारा 3 के खट् (ष) के अधीन (ष) निर्वाचित” शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत क्रम संख्या 8 और उसमें सर्वाधिक्षियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रतिविधियां प्रतिस्थापित की जाए अर्थात्—

“8 शा० के० महादेव, थार्थोपीडिक सर्जन, स० 606, महेश नर्सिंग हास्प, मैसूर।

[मध्यांत्रो० 12013/3/83-पी० एस०एस०]
एस० पी० पाठक, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 20th April, 1983

ORDER

S.O. 2368.—Whereas in pursuance of clause (d) of section 3, read with sub-section (4) of section 6 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), Dr. K. Mahadev, Orthopaedic Surgeon, No. 606, Mahesh Nursing Home, Mysore, has been elected to be a member of the Dental Council of India by the members of the Senate of the Mysore University to

fill the casual vacancy for the remainder of the term till the 24th September, 1984 in place of Dr. (Mrs.) S. Kantha, in its meeting held on 24th September, 1982;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (d) of section 3, read with sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Health No. 10-10/48-MI, dated the 12th April, 1949, as republished by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health) No. SQ 533, dated the 9th February, 1978, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading "(d) Elected under clause (d) of section 3", for serial number 3 and the entries relating thereto, the following shall be substituted namely :—

"8. Dr. K. Mahadev, Orthopaedic Mysore 24-9-82".
Surgeon, No. 606, Mahesh University Nursing Home, Mysore.

[No. V. 12013/3/83-PMS]
S. P. PATHAK, Under Secy.

ऊर्जा भवालय

(पैट्रोलियम विभाग)

तर्फ विली, 12 मई, 1983

का० आ० 2369.—यतः भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहां मंलग्न अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है और पैट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के मेहसाणा तेल थोक में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्यापन स्थल सं० एन० के० बी० ओ० से जी० बी० एस० कम सी० टी० एफ० कड़ी तक पैट्रोलियम परिवहन के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार अर्जित किये गये हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपर्युक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य विनाक 17-3-79 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पैट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियम, 1963 के नियम-4 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एवं द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

एन के बी ओ से जी जी एस कम सी टी एफ कड़ी तक पाइप लाइन कार्य समाप्ति

भवालय का नाम पांच का० आ० सं० भारत के गजपत्र में कार्य समाप्ति नाम प्रकाशन की तिथि

ऊर्जा भवालय सेमदपुरा 3288 18-9-82 17-3-79
(पैट्रोलियम विभाग)

[सं० 12016/59/80-प्रो०]

MINISTRY OF ENERGY (Dept. of Petroleum)

New Delhi, the 12th May, 1983

S.O. 2369.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. NKBO to GGS cum CTF Kadi in Mehsana oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 17-3-79.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of pipeline from D.S. NKBO to GGS cum CTF Kadi

Name of Villages Ministry	S.O. No.	Date of publi- cation in the Gazette of India	Date of termi- nation of opera- tion
Energy Memadpura	3288	18-9-82	17-3-79

[No. 12016/59/80--Prod.]

का० आ० 2370.—यतः भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहां मंलग्न अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है और पैट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के मेहसाणा तेल थोक में उक्त विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में व्यापन स्थल सं० एन० के० बी० ओ० से जी० बी० एस० कम सी० टी० एफ० कड़ी तक पैट्रोलियम परिवहन के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार अर्जित किये गये हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपर्युक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में विनिर्दिष्ट कार्य विनाक 17-3-79 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पैट्रोलियम पाइपलाईन (भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियम, 1963 के नियम-4 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम अधिकारी एवं द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्त की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

एन के बी औ स जी जी एस कम सी टी एक तक
पाल्प लाईन कार्य समाप्ति

मन्त्रालय नाम	गाव	का आ स भारत के	कार्य समाप्ति
राजपत्र म	की विधि	प्रकाशन की	विधि
ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय पट्टोनि-	बालसान	86	9-1-82 17-3-79
यम विभाग	मण		

[सं० 12016/61/80-प्र०]

S.O. 2370.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum & Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 the right of user has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. Well No. NKBO to GS cum CTF Kadi in Mehsana oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 17-3-79.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of right of user in land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of pipeline from D.S. NKBO to GGS cum CTF

Name of Villages	S.O. No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Energy Balsasan	86	9-1-82	17-3-79

[No. 12016/61/80-Prod.]

मई दिल्ली, 13 मई, 1983

का०आ० 2371—यत् केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहिन में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में एक दी के से एस दी है तक पैट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाईपलाईन तेल मया प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिल्ड जानी चाहिए।

और यत् यह प्रतीत होता है कि गैरी लाईनो को बिल्ड के प्रयोग से के लिये प्रत्याक्षर अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अंगत करना आवश्यक है।

यत् अब पैट्रोलियम और खनिज पाईपलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का जर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (ii) द्वारा प्रत्येक गवितयो का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अंगत करने का अपना आशय एतद्वारा घोषित किया है।

यार्टे कि उस भूमि में द्वितीय कोई अंगत, उस भूमि के नीचे पाई पालन विभाग के लिए आक्षेप सक्षम प्राधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देव्यभाल प्रभाग, मकाराग रोड, ब्रॉडवर्ग-५ को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख में 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकता।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्विष्ट है कि उसको मुनबाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विश्रि अवधारी की सार्कत।

अनुसूची

कुण न अस दी के से अग्र दी इ लक पाल्प लाईन विभाग के लिए
राज्य—गुजरात जिला —भरचुला तालुका —प्रक्षेत्रवर

गाव	ब्लॉक नं	फैस्टरप्रर एआरई	सेस्टीवर
अदाद्रा	108	0	07 54
कार्ट ट्रैक		0	07 15
	109	0	14 69

[सं० 12016/34/83-प्र०]

New Delhi, the 13th May, 1983

S.O 2371—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from SDK to SDB in Gujarat State pipeline should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in the Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein :

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara (390009).

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be hear in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline From Well NO. SDK to SDE

State : Gujarat

District : Bharuch Taluka : Ankleshwar

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Adadra	108	0	07	54
	Cart track	0	07	15
	109	0	14	69

[No. 12016/34/83-Prod.]

का०आ० 2372.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पार्षदाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) के अधीन भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना का, का सं 4195 तारीख 24-11-82 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिरिप्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पार्षद लाईनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अंजित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः समक्ष प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (i) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिरिप्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अंजित करने का विनिष्कय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की पश्चारा (ii) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिरिप्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पार्षदाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अंजित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, धोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

कृपा नं० एम० डी० एल० से एस० डी० एन० तक पार्षद लाईन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य - गुजरात	जिला—भरुच	तालुका—अंकलेश्वर	हेक्टेयर	एआर्डि	सेटीजर
गांव	संखा० नं०				
पार्श्वी—दृश्यीम	311	0	10	40	
	310	0	09	36	
	309	0	07	54	
	308	0	10	46	
	304/A	0	13	65	
	306	0	24	70	
	297	0	04	16	
	143	0	39	00	
	141	0	85	80	

[सं. ओ-१२०१६/५२/८२-प्र०]

S.O. 2372—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy, (Department of Petroleum) S.O. 4195 dated 24-11-1982 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Well No. SDL to SDN

State : Gujarat

District : Broach Taluka : Ankleshwar

Village	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Pardi Idris	311	0	10	40
	310	0	09	36
	309	0	07	54
	308	0	10	40
	304/A	0	13	65
	306	0	24	70
	297	0	04	16
	143	0	39	00
	141	0	85	80

[No. O-12016/52/82-Prod.]

का०आ० 2373.—यतः पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पार्षदाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) के अधीन भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना का० आ० सं० 216 तारीख 18-11-82 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिरिप्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पार्षद लाईनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अंजित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यतः समक्ष प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (i) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिरिप्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अंजित करने का विनिष्कय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (ii) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिरिप्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पार्षदाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अंजित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, धोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

एस एन लैंड, से एस० एन० ए० एव तक पार्षद लाईन बिछाने के लिए।

राज्य—गुजरात	जिला व तालुका—मेहसाणा			
गांव	सं. नं	हेक्टेयर	एआर्डि	सेटी-अर
संपाल	612/1	0	06	98
	605	0	15	72
	564	0	05	16
	565	0	13	68
	566	0	14	04
	437	0	05	16

[सं० 12016/54/62-गो०]

S.O. 2373—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy, (Department of Petroleum) S.O. 216 dated 18-11-1982 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government.

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from SNZ to SNAH

State : Gujarat District & Taluka : Mehsana

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Santhal	612/1	0	06	98
	605	0	15	72
	564	0	05	16
	565	0	13	08
	566	0	14	04
	437	0	05	16

[No O-12016/54/62-Prod]

S.O. 2374.—यह पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पार्सिलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) के अधीन भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा सत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना का । आ० स० 4323 तारीख 6-12-82 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से सलग अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पार्सिलाईनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अंजित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और अत समक्ष प्राक्षिकारी ने उक्तअधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (i) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे री है।

और आगे, यह केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात इस अधिसूचना से सलग अनुसूची से विनिविष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अंजित करने का विनिवेद्य किया है।

अब, अत उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (ii) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में सलग अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पार्सिलाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए पत्रद्वारा अंजित किया जाता है।

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विहित होने के बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, भभी बाधाओं में मृक्त स्व में घोषणा के प्रबालन की दृम नामीव को लिहित होता।

अनुसूची

मी टी एफ फ्लोर से विरमगाम तक पार्सिलाईन बिछाने के लिए।

गांव	सर्वे नं०	डेक्टर	आर	सन्तीयर
विरमगाम	1563	0	02	25
	1362	0	09	75
	1364	0	17	20
	1407	0	00	80
	1406/८	0	34	20
	1102	0	17	70
	1401	0	22	95
	1376/1	0	12	90
	1400	0	12	60
	1377+416	0	40	50
	418	0	19	15
	1579	1	64	25
	1385	0	67	50
	1386/1	0	35	40
	1386/2	0	36	00
	1386/14	0	61	50
	1386/15	0	39	30

[मा० 12016/57/82-प्र०]

S.O. 2374—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy, (Department of Petroleum) S.O. 4323 dated 6-12-1982 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline,

And whereas the Competent Authority has under Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Government

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline

And further in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from CTF Kalol to Viramgam

State . Gujarat

District . Ahmedabad

Taluka Viramgam

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Arc	Centiares
Viramgam	1563	0	02	25
	1362	0	09	75
	1364	0	17	20
	1407	0	00	80
	1406/A	0	34	20
	1402	0	17	70
	1401	0	22	95
	1376/1	0	12	90
	1400	0	12	60
	1377+416	0	40	50
	418	0	18	15
	1579	1	64	25
	1385	0	67	50
	1386/1	0	35	40
	1386/2	0	36	00
	1386/14	0	61	50
	1386/15	—	39	30

[No. 12016/57/82-Prod.]

गैस आयोग से, सभी बास्तवों में मूल रूप में, धोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

नमूना

विरामगम से साठू टी एक० कलोल तक पाइप लाइन बीचारे के लिए ग्राम्य गुजरात जिला . महेश्वर तालुका . कड़ी

गांव	सर्वे नं०	हेक्टर	आर	सें०
फन्याणपुरा	233/2	0	21	65
	233/1	0	14	00
	234	0	03	20
	280	0	00	80
	278/2	0	31	80
	279/1	0	07	35
	277	0	15	75
कार्टेक	0	02	25	
	245	20	7	30
	273	0	22	20
	272	0	37	80
	261	0	06	75
	260	0	05	25
	259	0	02	25
	253	0	06	75
	254	0	04	60
	256	0	12	30

[स० 12016 / 60 / 82 -प्र०]

का० आ० 2375—यत पट्रोलियम और ग्लैनिंग पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अनिवार्यम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के कर्जी सदान्वय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना का० आ० स० 212 तारीख 6-12-82 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना से सलग अनुसूची में विनिरिट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइप लाइनों द्वारा बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अंजित बनने का अनेना आवाय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यत समक्ष प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और आगे, यत केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से सलग अनुसूची में विनिरिट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अंजित करने का विनिष्कय किया है।

अब, अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त याकिन का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में सलग अनुसूची में विनिरिट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए पाइपलाइन अंजित किया जाता है।

और आगे उक्त धारा यी उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्वियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार से विहित होने के बगाय तेल और प्राकृतिक

S.O. 2375—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 212 dated 6-12-1982 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Viramgam to CTF Kalol

State : Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluka : Kadi

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Kalyanpura	233/2	0	21	65
	233/1	0	14	00
	234	0	03	20
	280	0	00	80
	279/2	0	31	80
	279/1	0	07	35
	277	0	15	75
	Cart Track	0	02	25
	243	0	27	30
	273	0	22	20
	272	0	37	80
	261	0	06	75
	260	0	05	25
	259	0	02	25
	253/2	0	06	75
	254	0	04	50
	256	0	12	30

[No. 12016/60/82- Prod]

और आगे उस धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्बंध देती है कि उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में विकृत होने के बजाय तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग में, सभी बाधाओं से मुक्त रूप में, घोषणा के प्रकाशन की इस तारीख को निहित होगा।

मनुसूची					
राज्य	गुजरात	जिला	मेहसाणा	तालुका	कडी
गांव		सर्वों नं०	हेक्टर	आर०	सेंटी०
जेसापुरा		100	0	16	20
		98	0	13	60
		115	0	01	40
		103 / 2	0	07	35
		113	0	17	40
		112	0	08	10
		109	0	25	50
		107	0	36	30
	कार्ट ट्रैक		0	01	65
		187	0	01	20
		191	0	30	00
		190	0	00	15
		192	0	15	75
		193	0	12	00

[सं० 12016/61/82 प्र०]

राजेन्द्र सिंह, निदेशक

का० आ० 2376—यह: पेट्रोलियम और अनिंज पाइपलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) के अधीन भारत सरकार के कर्ता मंत्रालय (पेट्रोलियम विभाग) की अधिसूचना का० आ० सं० 213 कार्यालय 6-12-82 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस अधिसूचना के संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों के उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाईनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अंजित करने का अपना आशय घोषित कर दिया था।

और यह: सभी प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (i) के अंतर्गत सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और आगे, पर: केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करते के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार अंजित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अब, अतः उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (ii) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एमद्वारा घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाईन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्वारा अंजित किया जाता है।

S.O. 2376.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Energy, (Department of Petroleum) S.O. No. 213 dated 6-12-1982 under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline;

And whereas the Competent Authority has under Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government;

And further whereas the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the schedule appended to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission free from encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from Viramagam to CTF Kalol

State : Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluka : Kadi

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Cenitare
Jesangpura	100	0	16	20
	99	0	13	60
	115	0	01	40
	103/2	0	07	35
	113	0	17	40
	112	0	08	10
	109	0	25	50
	107	0	36	30
Cart Track	0	01	65	
	187	0	01	20
	191	0	30	00
	190	0	00	15
	192	0	15	75
	193	0	12	00

[No. 12016/61/82-Prod]
RAJENDRA SINGH, Director

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 6 मई, 1983

का० आ० 2377.—दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 61) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (3) के खंड (छ) के साथ परिवर्तित उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के दिनांक 19 मार्च, 1981 की अधिसूचना संख्या के 11011/22/78-डीडी 1(ए) के अधिकारण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के संयुक्त सचिव श्री एल० एम० मैनजीज को श्री एम० शैफ़ियासन के स्थान पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है और भारत सरकार, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के विनांक 30 दिसंबर, 1957 की अधिसूचना संख्या 12-173/57-एल० एस० जी० में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, नामतः—

उक्त अधिसूचना की भव संख्या 9 में “श्री एम० शैफ़ियासन के इंद्राज के लिए निम्नलिखित इंद्राज प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा :—

“श्री एल० एम० मैनजीज”

[मंस्का के-11011/22/78-डीडी आई ए/II भी]

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

(Delhi Division)

New Delhi, the 6th May, 1983

S.O. 2377.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), read with clause (g) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957) and in supersession of the Ministry of Works and Housing Notification No. K. 11011/22/78-DDI(A) dated the 19-3-81, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri L. M. Menezes, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing as a Member of the Delhi Development Authority in place of Shri M. Srinivasan, and makes the following

further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. 12-173/57-LSG dated the 30th December, 1957, namely :—

In the said Notification, in item 9, for the entry “Shri M. Srinivasan” the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

“Shri L. M. Menezes”.

[No. K-11011/22/78-DDIA/IIIB]

नई दिल्ली, 13 मई, 1983

का० आ० 2378.—दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 61) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (3) के खंड (छ) के साथ परिवर्तित उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा नगर स्था ग्राम आयोजना संगठन के मुख्य आयोजक श्री ई० एम० एन० रेबिरो को श्री एस० एस० शैफ़ियासन के स्थान पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के सदस्य के रूप में नामित करती है तथा भारत सरकार, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के दिनांक 30 दिसंबर, 1957 की अधिसूचना संख्या 12-173/57-एल० एस० जी० में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, नामतः—

“श्री ई० एम० एस० रेबिरो”

[मंस्का के-11011/22/78-डीडी आई ए/प०-II/भी]

New Delhi, the 13th May, 1983

S.O. 2378.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), read with clause (g) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri E. F. N. Reibeiro, Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation as a member of the Delhi Development Authority in place of Shri S. S. Shafi and makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. 12-173/57-LSG, dated the 30th December, 1957, namely :—

In the said notification, in item No. 10-A for the entry “Shri S. S. Shafi” the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

“Shri E. F. N. Reibeiro”

[No. K-11011/22/78-DDIA/IIIB]

का० आ० 2379.—दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 61) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (3) के माध्यम से परिवर्तित उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा नगर स्था ग्राम आयोजना संगठन के मुख्य आयोजक श्री ई० एम० एन० एन० रेबिरो को श्री एस० एस० शैफ़ियासन के स्थान पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के सदस्य के रूप में नामित करती है तथा भारत सरकार, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के दिनांक 30 दिसंबर, 1957 की अधिसूचना संख्या 12-173/57-एल० एस० जी० में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, नामतः—

उक्त अधिसूचना की मद संख्या 10 के श्री एस० एस० शैफ़ियासन के इंद्राज के लिए निम्नलिखित इंद्राज प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः—

“श्री ई० एम० एस० रेबिरो”

[मंस्का के-11011/22/78-डीडी आई ए/प०-II/भी]

ज० ए० समद, उप सचिव

S.O. 2379.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), read with clause (g) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957) the Central Government hereby nominates Shri E.F.N. Reibeiro, Chief Planner, Town and Country Planning Organisation as a member of the Delhi Development Authority in place of Shri S.-S. Shafi and makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. 12-173/57-LSG, dated the 30th December, 1957, namely :—

In the said notification, in item No. 10-A for the entry "Shri S. S. Shafi" the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"Shri E.F.N. Reibeiro".

[No. K-11011/22/78-DDIA/IIIB]

J. A. SAMAD, Dy. Secy.

नोटिफिकेशन और परिवर्तन घोषणा

(परिवर्तन पक्ष)

दिल्ली, 6 मई, 1983

का० आ० 2380.—मोरमुगाओं डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कॉम 1965 का और संशोधन करने के लिए स्कीम का निम्नलिखित प्रारूप, जिसे केन्द्रीय सरकार, डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 3) को घारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, बनाता थाहती है, उक्त उपधारा की अपेक्षानुसार ऐसे सभी शक्तियों की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित किया जाता है, जिनके उससे प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना है। इसके द्वारा यह सूझाव दी जाती है कि उक्त प्रारूप पर इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि की समाप्ति के पश्चात् विचार किया जाएगा।

ऐसे आवेदों या सुझावों पर जो पूर्वोत्तम अवधि से पहले उक्त प्रारूप को आवंत किसी शक्ति से प्राप्त होगे, केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार करेगी।

प्रारूप स्कीम

1. (1) इस स्कीम का संक्षिप्त नाम मोरमुगाओं डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) संशोधन स्कीम, 1983 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. मौरमुगाओं/डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कॉम 1965 की अनुसूची 1 की मद सं. (1) में—

"बाट से अभिवहन घोड़ तक" शब्दों के स्थान पर "बाट से अभिवहन घोड़ तक" शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[का० स० ए० ड० श० जी / 29 / 82 / ए० IV]

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 6th May, 1983

S.O. 2380.—The following draft of a scheme further to amend the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1965 which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), is hereby published as required by the said sub-section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the aforesaid period will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

DRAFT SCHEME

1 (i) This Scheme may be called the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1983.

(ii) It shall come into force on the date of its final publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In Schedule I to the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1965 in Item No. (1), the words "and vice-versa" shall be inserted at the end.

[F. No. LDG/29/82-L.IV]

दिल्ली, 12 मई, 1983

का० आ० 2381.—भारत सरकार के नोटिफिकेशन और परिवर्तन मंत्रालय (परिवर्तन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना सं. का० आ०/696 (प्र) तारीख 30 सितम्बर, 1982 द्वारा श्री एस० के० सेत को इंडियन नेशनल शिप ऑनर्स एसोसिएशन का प्रतिनिधि होने के कारण कलकत्ता डाक अम बोर्ड का सदस्य नियुक्त किया गया था;

और इंडियन नेशनल शिप ऑनर्स एसोसिएशन ने श्री एस० के० सेत को ऑवरसीज शिपिंग इंटरेस्ट के प्रतिनिधि के स्पष्ट में नामिनी-देशित किया है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि श्री एस० के० सेत के बारे में यह समझा जाता है कि उन्होंने डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) नियम, 1962 के नियम 4 के उपनियम (5) के खण्ड (vi) के अधीन अपना पद रिक्त कर दिया है;

और उक्त डाक अम बोर्ड में एक रिक्ति हो गई है;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) नियम, 1962 के नियम 4 के उपनियमों के अनुसार में उक्त रिक्ति को अधिसूचित करती है।

[का० स० ए० ड० श० जी० / 6 / 82- य० ए० (ए० I)]

New Delhi, the 12th May, 1983

S.O. 2381.—Whereas Shri S. K. Sen, was appointed as a member of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board being a representative of the Indian National Shipowner's Association by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No S.O. 696(E) dated the 30th September, 1982.

And whereas the Indian National Shipowners' Association has now nominated Shri S. K. Sanyal as the representative of the Overseas Shipping Interests;

And whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that Shri S. K. Sen is deemed to have vacated his office under clause (vi) of sub-rule (5) of rule 4 of Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1962;

And whereas a vacancy has occurred in the said Dock Labour Board;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of rule 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby notifies the said vacancy.

[F. No. LDC/6/82-US(L)I]

का० आ० 2382.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) नियम, 1962 के नियम 4 के उपनियम (1) के भूसरे परस्तुक के साथ पठित डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की घारा 5-क की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए श्री एस० के० सेत के स्थान पर,

विवहोने अरता पर दिलाकर कर दिया है, नियुक्त करती है और उस प्रयोगन के लिए भारत सरकार के नीवहन और परिवहन भवान (परिवहन पथ) की अधिगृहन सं० का० नं० ८०८० नं० ६९६ (प्र) तारीख ३० सितम्बर, १९८२ का निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है।—

उक्त अधिगृहन में, 'डीक फर्मकार और नीवहन कामनियों के नियोजनों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने याले सम्बन्ध' शीर्षक के अधीन, मद सं० ४ के सामने, 'श्री एम० के० मिन०' प्रविन्दि के स्थान पर 'श्री एम० के० मान्याल०' प्रविल्दि रखी जाएगी।

[का० नं० एम० डी० मी० ६/८२-प० एम० (एल०) II]

श्री० संकरलिङ्गम, उप मंत्रिय

S.O. 2382.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 5-A of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), read with the second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Rules, 1962, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. K. Sanyal, as a member of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board vice Shri S. K. Sen who has vacated his office and for that purpose amends the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping & Transport, (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 696(E), dated the 30th September, 1982 as follows:—

In the said notification, under the heading—

"Members representing the employers of dock workers and Shipping Companies", against item No. 4, for the entry "Shri S. K. Sen", the entry "Shri S. K. Sanyal" shall be substituted.

[File No. LDC/6/82-US(L) II
V. SANKARALINGAM, Dy. Secy.

संसार मंत्रालय

(डाक तार बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 19 मई, 1983

का०.आ० 2383 :—स्थानी आदेश संख्या ८२७, दिनांक ८ मार्च, १९३० द्वारा लागू किए गए भारतीय तार नियम, १९५१ के नियम, ४३४ के खण्ड (१) के पैरा (क) के अनुसार डाक-तार गहानिदेशक ने ईधेकल टेलीफोन केन्द्र में विनांक १-६-८३ में प्रमाणित दर प्रणाली लागू करने का निश्चय किया है।

[संख्या ५-४/८३-प०. एच. बी.]

आर. सी. कटारिया महायक गहानिदेशक,
पौ.एन०.बी०

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(P & T Board)

New Delhi, the 19th May, 1982

S.O. 2383.—In pursuance of para (a) of Section III of Rule 434 of Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, as introduced by S.O. No. 627 dated 8th March, 1960, the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, hereby specifies 1-6-1983 as the date on which the Measured Rate System will be introduced in IDAIKAL Telephone Exchange Tamil Nadu Circle.

[No. 5-4-83 PHB]

R. C. KATARIA, Assistant Director General (PHB)

अम तथा पुनर्जात मंत्रालय

अम विभाग

आदेश

मई दिनी, २३ अप्रैल, १९८३

का० आ० २३८४—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपायदृष्ट अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विवाद के बारे में परिचयी रेल प्रशासन के प्रबंधनवाले समझौते एक औद्योगिक विवाद नियोजकों और उनके कार्यकारों के बीच विद्यमान है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को स्थायनियन के लिए निर्देशित करना चाहनीय समझती है,

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-क और धारा 10 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (८) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, एक औद्योगिक अधिकारण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री महेन्द्र भूषण शर्मा होंगे, जिसका मुख्यालय जयपुर में होगा और उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिकारण को न्याय निर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

"क्या परिचयी रेल कोटा डिवीजन, कोटा के बरिल्ड मण्डलीय कामिक अधिकारी की, श्री रामस्वरूप, आकर्षित श्रमिक को २०-२-१९८० से सेवाएँ समाप्त करने और उसकी सेवा समाप्ति की सारीज से पूर्ण विछुले १२ कलेप्पर भास के दीरान २४० विन से अधिक कार्य करने के पासात उसे प्राप्तिकृत बेतनमान से इकायाकरने की कार्यवाही विश्व और न्यायोनित है यदि नहीं तो कर्मकार किस अनुसूची का हफदार है।"

[का० नं० एल० ४१०११/२०/८२डी० २(बी)]

MINISTRY OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (Department of Labour)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 23rd April, 1983

S.O. 2384.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Western Railway Administration and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri Mohinder Bhushan Sharma shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Jaipur and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the Sr. Divisional Personnel Officer, Western Railway Division, Kota in terminating the services of Shri Ram Sarup, Casual Labour with effect from 20-2-1980, and denying him the authorised scale after he had worked for more than 240 days during the last 12 calendar months preceding to the date of his termination is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

[No. L-41011(20)/82-D.II(B)]

New Delhi the 21st April, 1983

S.O. 2385.—In Pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Security Paper Mills, Hoshangabad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 18th April, 1983.

BEFORE JUSTICE SHRI K. K. DUBE, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

CASE NO. CGIT/LC(R) (48)/1981

PARTIES :

"Employers in relation to the management of Security Paper Mills, Hoshangabad and their workmen, Shri A. P. Sarathe, Machine Attendant-IV Production Department represented through the Security Paper Mills Employees Union, Type-1/57 Phase-II, S.P.M. Colony, Hoshangabad (M.P.)

APPEARANCES :

For Union: Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate & Shri Rajendra, Advocate.

For Management : Shri K. K. Adhikari, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Paper Mill **DISTRICT :** Hoshangabad (M.P.)

AWARD

Dated : April 6, 1983

The genesis of the present dispute lies in seeking to implement what is known as Mehta Committee report. The Mehta Committee was appointed to go into the detailed working of the Security Paper Mill at Hoshangabad and recommend job gradation, technical educational qualifications suitable for particular job and to determine the norms of the minimum output by the workmen. A. P. Sarathe, Machine Attendant IV was working in the Breakers and Beaters Section in the Control, Process and Production Section of the Mill and was in Semi-skilled Grade. The Mehta Committee made recommendations concerning the workmen in the Control, Process and Production Section of the Mill. The Security Paper Mill Employees Union raised a dispute that A. P. Sarathe was entitled to be upgraded/recategorised when seeking to implement the Mehta Committee Report. The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Bhopal held conciliation meetings at Bhopal on 10-6-1981, 26-6-1981 and 24-7-1981, but the same ended in failure. The report of the failure of conciliation was sent to the Government of India. Eventually the Ministry of Labour decided to refer this dispute under Order No. L-42012(29)/81.D.IIB dated 9th December, 1981 under Sec. 7A read with Sec. 10 of the ID. Act 1947. The issue for adjudication reads as under:—

"Whether the action of the management of Security Paper Mills, Hoshangabad in not categorising Shri A. P. Sarathe Machine Attendant-IV Production Department in the revised scale of Rs. 260-350 as per recommendation of Mehta Committee with effect from 1-3-1979 is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. The report of the Mehta Committee was accepted by the Government though it cannot be denied that it was open to the Government to accept or reject it. The Government indeed was concern with the attitude of the workmen here. The Committee's Report involved staffing pattern, output norms etc. and the report could not be accepted without reaching to an agreement with the employee union. After some negotiations a joint agreement with the Union was reached on 11-4-1979 accepting the staff pattern and revised out put norms from 1-3-1979.

3. Mehta Committee after evaluation of various jobs held that a number of points involved in the area of Breakers and Beaters Section under Code No. 110.3.01 are 240 points and not 340 points as claimed by the Union. The Committee recommended pay scale of Rs. 260-350 to the workers having points 165-299. The one of the terms of the reference was to fix the standard strength of industrial staff and workmen in each section and for each shop activities which will be related to the norms of production i.e. requirements of personnel per machine at the stand level of production will be worked out. Accordingly the Committee after considering the totality of facts recommended a total 231 posts in various grades for Production department as against 244 then existing. The position relating to Breakers and Beaters Section of the Production department was as under:—

Grade	Strength prior to acceptance of Mehta Committee's Report (i.e. Prior to 1-3-1979)	Strength as recommended by the Mehta Committee and approved by the Government.
Rs. 330-480	9	14
Rs. 260-350	38	50
Rs. 210-290	23	—
Rs. 196-232	4	—
Total	74	64

In the new set up a strength of 64 as against the existing strength of 74 was recommended. It would be seen from the above that not all the posts in grade of 210-290 were recommended for recategorisation/upgradation to the higher scale of Rs. 260-350. Had it been the case, that the new set up recommended and accepted by the Government was of the strength of 74, there would be no difficulty in implementing the report. The trouble arose only because some of those in grade 210-290 could not be absorbed in recommended strength of 64. The management, therefore, after an agreement with the union appointed a Coordination Committee consisting of Shri R. R. Rao, Shri M. Padmanabhan, Shri A. K. Ghoshal as management representatives and S|Shri P. C. Malviya, N. P. Ujjania, Khet Singh Raghuwanshi and D. P. Thambulkar as the Union representatives. This Committee submitted its recommendation on 2-5-1979 as to the fitment of workmen in the recategorised/upgraded grades to be made. The Committee laid down that it was to be by seniority alone. It appears that on the basis of seniority A. P. Sarathe would come in the list of those to be upgraded on the scale of Rs. 260-350. However, the criteria of seniority alone as the basis for recategorisation/upgradation created serious heart burning amongst the workmen in other sections of the Mill.

4. The Union now demanded that the upgradation should be on the basis of a combined seniority. The recommendations of the first Coordination Committee were not implemented and another Committee was appointed as demanded by the Union consisting of Works Manager, Administrative and Chief Accounts Officer, Deputy Works Manager representing the management and S|Shri K. C. Dube, P. K. Thapak, S. M. Bhowate, P. M. Sekharia, P. C. Malviya and R. K. Pathak being union representatives. It was now agreed by the Union that the recruitment rules should be considered along with the seniority. It involved selection of persons to the upgraded posts. Such persons as had bad records could be left out of consideration against the upgraded posts in the proposed fitment and it was possible for junior persons with better records to supersede senior persons. This necessitated a screening and selection.

5. The Union contends that the Mehta Committee Report which was accepted by the management required automatic placement of such persons having points 165 to 299. The only point which the management was required to consider

was as to what was the actual work performed by the employees and to what grade would they be entitled on the basis of their work. There was no selection involved. This may have been the position where on the basis of seniority the upgradation was to be done on the recommendation of first Coordination Committee. The Second Coordination Committee was appointed as the workmen threatened to go on strike because of the proposed implementation. According to the second Coordination Committee's recommendations the implementation of Mehta Committee was to be achieved by taking into account the past record of the candidates. Even if it could be said that it was not by a selection of comparative merits it worked to eliminate persons with adverse record and such workmen could not be fitted in the new upgraded posts. The Government vide Annexure Ex. M/3, a telex message, informed the management that non-technical qualifications like matriculation should not weigh in upgrading the employees already doing that work. If such had been the case, it should be rectified; if in any case the technical qualification was recommended by the Mehta Committee, the matter had to be referred to the Ministry for proper orders. It was then stated that inefficiency, indiscipline or inexperience should not, however, be condoned. These directions appear to have met the demand of the unions and were agreed by them. Since all the persons could not be reclassified/upgraded against the post of the higher grades recommended by the Mehta Committee due to variations of the strength then existing some persons with bad records were bound to be left out.

6. The case of the management is that Sarathe had a very poor record of attendance from 1971 to 1979. The account of Sarathe's leave without pay is as under:—

Year	Leave Without Pay
1971	158 days
1972	136 days
1973	120 days
1974	158 days
1975	126 days
1976	100 days
1977	96 days
1978	92 days
1979	144 days

Sarathe even admitted that he had been charge-sheeted once for irregular attendance. The sole question therefore that arises for consideration is whether the numerous leaves without pay in the past nine years could be said to be a proof of inefficiency or indiscipline. Nothing has been placed before me as would indicate that going on leave without pay was a serious dereliction of duty as would come in the way of the entitlement to a better grade in the set up under the Mehta Committee's Report.

7. It is true that absenteeism would be nothing short of indiscipline if it is without permission. But to remain absent because he was on leave would hardly be a dereliction to be taken into account for any purposes. It may be that the workman was required to apply for leave and it was for the management to grant such leave or not. But after the leave was granted or the absence condoned such absence could not be characterised as unwarranted absenteeism or acts of indiscipline. There is nothing on record to show the circumstances under which leave without pay had been granted to the workman. The workman had explained in his evidence that it was solely due to the fact that he had not been keeping good health and due to domestic circumstances. The management seems to have characterised such conduct as obduracy which was identifiable as indiscipline. I am unable to agree with such a proposition. The telex message from the Central Government directed that inefficiency, inexperience and indiscipline should not be condoned. Leave without sanction and remaining absent without sanction may be characterised as indiscipline, but once it is condoned for some reason or the other and probably on the explanation given by the workman the absenteeism was beyond reproach and could

not now be an act of indiscipline. The workman seems to be right in his contention that leave without pay could not be considered as an adverse record warranting a disqualification for upgrading him when he was otherwise entitled to be upgraded because of the seniority.

8. Sarathe would, therefore, be entitled to be upgraded with effect from 1-3-1979, the date on which the Mehta Committee Report had been implemented. He would be entitled to be fixed in the scale of Rs. 260-350. There shall be no order as to costs.

K. K. DUBE, Presiding Officer,
[No. L-42012(29)]81-D.II(B)]
HARI SINGH, Desk Officer.

New Delhi, the 6th May, 1983

S.O. 2386.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of South Tisra Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 4th May, 1983.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 3, DHANBAD

Reference No. 2/80

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of South Tisra Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., P.O. Khas Jeenagora, Dist. Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri B Joshi, Advocate.

For the Workmen—Shri S. Bose, General Secretary, R.C.M.S.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY Coal

Dated, the 28th April, 1983

AWARD

The Govt. of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them U/s. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 14 of 1947 has referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication under Order No. L-20012/162/79-D. III(A) dated the 28th December, 1979.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of the workmen of South Tisra Colliery, M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., P.O. Khas Jeenagora, Dist. Dhanbad that the management should treat Sarvashri Suresh Bhuiya, Krit Bhuiya, Bhageswar Bhuiya, Gouri Shankar Singh, Narendra Singh, Haripado Rajvar, Ram Ashis Paswan & Bilas Paswan, Clay Cartridge Mazdoors as their workmen and that they should be paid category I wages is justified, If so, to what relief are the said workmen entitled and from what date ?”

2. The case of the workmen is that they are engaged by the management of South Tisra Colliery with effect from 1-5-72 and have been entrusted with the duty of manufacturing clay cartridges required for blasting the coal faces for production of coal which is the ultimate goal of a colliery in operation. It is further stated that all the collieries were nationalised with effect from 1-5-72 and the colliery in question vested in M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., and the management introduced the system of solid blasting for which clay cartridge is one of the most essential commodity. It is further stated that the concerned 8 workmen have been manufacturing clay cartridges required for the purpose and that in many of the collieries under Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. workmen employed in preparing clay cartridges are paid time rated wages in Category I in the permanent cadre whereas at other places they are paid on piece-rate basis varying from

colliery to colliery and that the Coal Wage Board also recommended Category I time-rate of wages for clay cartridge mazdoors.

3. It is however alleged that the concerned workmen though they are preparing clay cartridges within the colliery premises using the materials of colliery management under direct supervision of the colliery management, still the management, instead of absorbing them as Category I time-rate wages mazdoor, is paying them piece-rate wages at the rate of Rs. 10 per one thousand of cartridges manufactured by them and they are not paid other benefits which they are entitled. The matter was taken up by the union and after the conciliation ended in failure the present Reference was made. The demand of the concerned workmen is that they should be treated as permanent workmen and paid Category I time-rate and other emoluments with effect from 1-5-1972 and should also be paid difference of their due payments from the said date.

4. The defence of the management, however, is that there is no relationship of employer and employee between the management and the concerned workmen and hence the Reference is not maintainable. It is stated that the concerned workmen manufacture clay cartridges popularly known as 'GOLAMATTI' which are nothing but earth pellets used as stemming materials in shot holes and they sell these earth pellets at the rate of Rs. 10 per thousand cartridges to the management. It is also stated that it is their part-time job and they engaged themselves jointly and submit the bills which are paid on vouchers on the number of cartridges supplied by them. According to the management the concerned workmen were never the workmen of the colliery and as such the question of regularising them does not arise.

5. In the rejoinder to the written statement of the workmen the management has stated that the solid blasting was introduced in this colliery for the first time in the year 1977 and so the question of supplying cartridges prior to 1977 does not arise at all. It is further stated that the management purchased clay cartridges from Sri Suresh Bhuiya one of the concerned workmen only with whom one or more persons out of the rest 7 persons worked from time to time and that Suresh Bhuiya was paid at the rate of Rs. 10 per thousand clay cartridges supplied by him and this supply varied from month to month. According to them all the concerned workmen were never engaged on the job of manufacturing of clay cartridges. The management make purchases of clay cartridges as also other materials used or blasting from various suppliers in the open market. It is, however, admitted that in some collieries where blasting used to be done before introduction of solid blasting there used to be some workmen employed on time-rate basis to manufacture clay cartridges as the same were not available in the local market. But after introduction of solid blasting clay cartridges were required in sufficient numbers and so they were being manufactured in local market from where the different collieries made purchase of them. But the workmen who were on the roll of earstwhile management as clay cartridges mazdoor were allowed to continue in the same post till they were adjusted in another post. The selling of clay cartridges became a profitable business and hence some persons engaged themselves in manufacturing the same during off time and selling them to different collieries. It is also stated that besides clay cartridges the management purchases coal tubs, door & windows, friction rollers, bushes, bearing and other materials from local markets and because they are required in coal industry it cannot be urged that all the persons in manufacturing those materials should be treated as employees of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. According to them Suresh Bhuiya is only a seller of clay cartridges at some particular rate to the management and hence he or any other workmen are never the employees of the management and so the question of regularising and giving them the status of Category I mazdoor does not arise at all. It is, therefore prayed that the Reference be decided in favour of the management.

6. The point of consideration is as to whether the demand of the concerned workmen to treat them as clay cartridge mazdoor and workmen of the management and payment of Category I wages to them is justified. If so, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled.

7. Sri Suresh Bhuiya one of the concerned workmen has examined himself as WW-1 and has come to support his

case. It is stated by him that all the concerned workmen including himself prepare clay cartridges used for shotfiring in the colliery and that they prepare the same near the incline mouth of the colliery for which they take earth from the B.C.C.L. land and that water is supplied to them by BCC Ltd. It is also stated by him that their work is supervised by the Incharge and the Mining Sirdar and during rainy season for drying up the cartridges coal is supplied by the BCC Ltd. All these facts, however, have been denied by MW-1 who is the Agent of North Tisra Colliery. He was Manager of South Tisra Colliery from 22-4-77 to 31-8-82. He has stated that solid blasting for the first time was introduced in South Tisra Colliery in the year 1977 and prior to that coal was raised by pick mining. It is further stated by him that clay cartridge is required for solid blasting only and that no worker was ever engaged to prepare clay cartridges but they were purchased from different suppliers at the rate of Rs. 10 per thousand. He has also filed the clay cartridge register of the colliery to show purchases from different suppliers. According to him there are in all four suppliers who supply clay cartridges to this colliery, out of whom Suresh Bhuiya is one of them. It is further stated by him that the payments were made to the suppliers on vouchers. According to him none among the concerned workmen except Suresh Bhuiya ever supplied any clay cartridges to this colliery. He has also denied that the concerned workmen prepare clay cartridges on the land of the BCC or that the management supply water and coal to the concerned workmen for the purpose or that their work was ever supervised by person of the management. According to him clay cartridges are purchased from four suppliers as per necessity of the management.

8. In support of it the management has filed Ext. M-1 which is a register of purchase of clay cartridges from the year 1977 till date showing purchases from four suppliers and payments made to them. Ext. M-2 is a details statement showing purchase of clay cartridges from Suresh Bhuiya which has been prepared on the basis of the voucher Ext. M-3 series. The vouchers would show purchases of clay cartridges from Suresh Bhuiya on different dates and payments made to him. All these documents thus clearly indicate that the management purchases clay cartridges from different suppliers and Suresh Bhuiya one of the concerned workmen is one such supplier. There is nothing to show on behalf of the concerned workman that they are permanently employed by the management to prepare clay cartridges. Admittedly the names of the concerned workmen do not appear in Form 'B' register of the management. The management according to their necessity purchased clay cartridges from different suppliers and if the suppliers would have been in the employment of the management then all other suppliers would also have come and prayed for regularisation as clay cartridge mazdoor. Further there is also no document to show that any other workman concerned excepting Suresh Bhuiya ever supplied clay cartridges to the management. If they would have supplied clay cartridges to the management then separate vouchers must have been prepared for them also.

9. It was, however, urged on behalf of the workmen that clay cartridge mazdoor is in the schedule of the Coal Wage Board recommendation in Vol. II page 42 and it is a scheduled job and hence they should be put in Schedule I as clay cartridge mazdoor. But it will appear that there are other categories also mentioned in the Wage Board but all those persons cannot be treated as employee of the management because the management make purchases of these materials locally also. Suresh Bhuiya is merely a supplier of clay cartridges at certain rate to the management and this supply is made occasionally and not regularly. Thus there is no relationship of employer and employee between the management and the concerned workmen and so the question of regularising them does not arise at all.

10. The union has, however, filed an award of Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad and it was urged that in that case an award was passed declaring that all such workmen of that Reference should be regularised as clay cartridge mazdoor. The judgement of one Tribunal is not binding on the other. Further, the decision of each case depends on its respective facts and one cannot be compared with another. In this particular case it is clearly proved that the management purchases clay cartridges from different suppliers including one of the concerned workmen and that there is no relationship of employer and employee between the two.

11. Considering the evidence on record, I hold that there is no relationship of employer and employee between the concerned workmen and the management and hence the demand of the concerned workmen to treat them as workmen of the management as clay cartridge mazdoors and payment of Category I wages to them is not justified and that they are not entitled to any relief.

12. I give my award accordingly.

J. N. SINGH, Presiding Officer,
[No. L-20012(162)/79-D.III(A)]
New Delhi, the 9th May, 1983

S.O. 2387.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of South Jharia Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 5th May, 1983.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD
In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947,
Reference No. 62 of 1981

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of South Jharia Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad.

AND
Their Workmen

APPEARANCES

For the Employers—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.
For the Workmen—Shri B. Lall and Shri B. B. Pandey, Advocates.

STATE : Bihar INDUSTRY Coal.
Dhanbad, dated the 30th April, 1983

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/224/81-D.III(A) dated the 23rd October, 1981, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour, has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (i) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

“Whether the action of the management of South Jharia Colliery Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad in transferring Sarvashri Babu Lal Singh and Bhunua Bhuiya from South Jharia Colliery vide Office Order dated the 6/7th December, 1980 is justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?”

2. The case of the concerned workmen, Babu Lal Singh and Bhunua Bhuiya, is that they had been working for a pretty long time at South Jharia Colliery as night guards which is a time-rated job. The management of South Jharia colliery transferred several workmen, including the two concerned workmen, to Ena Colliery and Simla Babul Colliery as underground miners/loaders which is a piece-rated job. Thereupon the two concerned workmen protested against their transfer order and made complaint in writing through their lawyer by means of letter of protest dated 23-1-81 which was sent by registered post to the Area Manager and the Dy. Personnel Manager, Kustore, in which the concerned workman very clearly stated that they being time-rated night guards, they could not be transferred to work as piece-rated miners/loaders. The concerned workmen also pointed out that seven other night guards who were similarly transferred as piece-rated miners/loaders had also protested against their transfer and their cases were considered by the management and they were retained as night guards. Inspite of the protest of the concerned workmen, however, the management bluntly refused to consider their cases and did not allow them to work as night guards. According to the concerned workmen, the action of the management in retaining the other seven night guards who were similarly transferred to work as miners/loaders and refusing to do so in the cases of the concerned workmen is a clear case of malafide, discrimination, and victimisation. Moreover, the action of the management in transferring the concerned workmen from the time-rated job

or night guards to piece-rated job of miners/loaders is also in utter violation of the provisions of section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 as no previous notice to effect the change in condition of their service was given to them as required under the said section. The prayer of the concerned workmen, therefore, is that it be declared that the action of the management in transferring them from the time-rated job of night guards to the piece-rated job of miners/loaders is not justified and they are entitled to be retained at their place of duty to work as night guards and they are further entitled to back wages and other benefits for the period of their enforced idleness.

3. The case of the management, on the other hand, is that mining operations at the working faces are never constant as coal gets depleted in the process of extraction and new working faces are created every day. There is always fluctuation in the number of working faces at which the miners are engaged and depending on the availability and non-availability of sufficient working faces piece rated miners are deployed on various types of piece rated as well as time-rated jobs from time to time. During the time of private managements there used to be frequent lay-offs and retrenchments on account of peculiar nature of coal mining operations. The coal mining conditions change from time to time depending upon roof conditions and other foreseeable and unforeseeable circumstances as a result of which the workmen used to suffer much hardship due to lay-off and retrenchment. The present management does not resort to lay-off and retrenchment to solve ever-changing mining conditions, but accommodate the workman in alternate jobs from time to time and also transfer them from one colliery to another neighbouring collieries. This has become possible as the workmen themselves understand the situations and carry on the instructions of the management from time to time. The two concerned workmen, Babul Singh and Bhunua Bhuiya, were originally employed as piece rated miners at South Jharia Colliery and they had worked as miners throughout which posts they held permanently and substantively. During a period of one year they were, however, accommodated in several time-rated jobs depending upon the exigencies of circumstances. During this period they worked as night guards also on occasions. But they were never appointed as night guards on probation and were never confirmed as night guards at any time. For a workman to claim for a post, as a matter of right, he must be appointed in that permanent post in permanent capacity and in case of appointment on probation he should have been confirmed in that post. A permanent workman holding a substantive post cannot become permanent in a new post automatically if he is allowed to work in the new post due to temporary non-availability of his permanent and substantive job. The concerned workmen were permanent miners and they were transferred to Ena Colliery as miners in their original and substantive job of miners and there was no justification for them to disobey the lawful order and remain absent from their duties claiming jobs of night guards, on the ground that some other miners were given the jobs of night guards. The management denies that its action in transferring the two concerned workmen to work as miners/loaders was either a case of malafide, discrimination or victimisation, and, according to the management, there was also no violation of section 9A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 as they were transferred back to their original permanent and substantive job of miners/loaders which carry higher emoluments than the post of night guards in which they were temporarily deployed and which carry less emoluments and there was no change in condition of their service. The contention of the management, therefore, is that the action of the management is wholly justified and the concerned workmen are not entitled to any relief.

4. On behalf of the management, only one witness, namely, Sri S. P. Singh (MW-1), Senior Personnel Officer and Dy. Personnel Manager at Kustore Area, within which South Jharia Colliery and Ena Colliery lie, has been examined. On behalf of the concerned workmen, only one witness, namely, Babul Singh (WW-1), who is one of the concerned workmen has been examined. Besides certain documents have been exhibited on both sides.

5. Sri S. P. Singh (MW-1) has deposed that the concerned workmen, Babul Singh and Bhunua Bhuiya, were

piece-rated workmen working as miners/loaders in South Jharia Colliery which was their substantive post. He has further deposed that if there is any difficulty in providing jobs to miners/loaders in the colliery, then, instead of re-allocating them or laying them off, the management of the colliery provides them with some alternative jobs in the colliery but if it is found after sometime that it is not possible to give them alternative jobs, the management tries to accommodate them by transferring them to some neighbouring collieries, but even during the period they are provided some alternative jobs they are continued to be paid the Group wages prescribed for the specified work-load of their original jobs. For example, the work-load of a miner is 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ cft. of coal cutting and loading per day for which he is paid Rs. 18.50 per day basic, and if such a miner is appointed as night guard he will be continued to be paid his salary calculated at the rate of Rs. 18.50 basic per day and not salary of the night guard which carries less remuneration, but if, on the other hand, a piece-rated worker is substantially appointed to a time-rated job and his salary is fixed in the scale of the time-rated job and his salary is not calculated on the piece-rated basis per day. He has further deposed that wage-sheet registers of the concerned workmen had been called for by the concerned workmen from the management and he had brought and filed six wage-sheet registers for the period from January to October 1980 which relate to piece-rated workers in which the names of the concerned workmen appear and they were also paid according to the piece-rated formula even during the period then were employed as night guards and he had also brought and filed quarterly bonus register for the year 1980 which contains the name of the concerned workman Bhunua Bhuiya, and he had further brought and filed Form 'G' register regarding leave account of the concerned workmen Babul Singh and Bhunua Bhuiya, and in all the aforesaid registers the designation of the concerned workmen had been shown as miner/loader and not as night guard. According to him, if anybody is appointed as night guard substantially, then his designation would also be changed as night guard in the aforesaid registers. He has next deposed that no letter was ever issued to the concerned workmen appointing them substantially as night guards, but they had worked for sometime in the year 1980 as night guards till they were transferred to another colliery as miner/loaders and their claim that they should be allowed to continue to work as night guards is not justified.

6. In his cross-examination, Sri S. P. Singh (MW-1) has stated that the concerned workmen worked inside the mine while they were employed as miner/loaders, but when they worked as night guards, they used to work on the surface, and when they used to work underground the mines as miners/loaders they used to get underground allowance and they were also entitled to lead and lift allowances whenever admissible but when they worked as night guards they were not allowed underground allowance nor they were ever paid lead and lift allowances admissible to the miners. He has further stated that the miners are piece-rated workers and they get their wages according to quantum of coal cut and loaded by them, but the night guards are monthly paid employees having their fixed salary and scale and in this way they are time-rated employees. According to him, the concerned workmen were being paid fixed monthly salary calculated at the rate of Rs. 18.50 per day basic which is the basic per day wages of a miner. According to him, there is no circular to the effect that if a miner is required to work as a night guard he will be paid his salary calculated at the rate of Rs. 18.50 per day basic which is the basic wage of a miner, but this practice is coming on since long and there are precedents. He has also produced two letters dated 9-1-81 and 30-9-81/4-10-81 (Exts. W-1 and W-II) issued by the Personnel Manager, Kustore Area, and by the Agent, Ralpur Open Cast Project/South Jharia Colliery respectively by which some miners who were working as night guards were confirmed as night guards, and according to him, only such miners who were confirmed as night guards who were working as night guards continuously for more than one year, and in that connection the records of the concerned workmen were also considered to find out for what period they had worked as night guard. He has admitted that the concerned workmen were transferred from the job of night guard in South Jharia Colliery to Ena Colliery to work

there as miners/loaders in the underground and no notice was given to them prior to their said transfer as no such notice was necessary, though he has admitted that whenever a job of a worker is changed from time rated to piece-rated and vice versa, a notice under section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is required to be given. He has further stated that the job of miner/loader is harder than that of a night guard.

7. On the other hand, Sri Babul Singh (WW-1) has deposed that he was working in South Jharia Colliery since 1969 as a coal cutter and he worked as a coal cutter till 1979 and in 1979 he along with some other coal cutters were given the duty of night guards after making necessary selection from amongst the coal cutters. His further evidence is that as a coal cutter he was a piece-rated worker and his wages used to depend on the amount of coal cut and loaded by him which used to go little over Rs. 1000 per month on an average, but as a night guard he was a time-rated worker and he used to get a monthly salary of about Rs. 750 per month, and as a night guard he had worked for about 1 1/2 years till in the year 1980 he was transferred by the management from his job of night guard to that of coal cutter in Ena Colliery, and similarly the other concerned workmen, Bhunua Bhuiya was transferred from his job of night guard to that of coal cutter in Bhalgora Colliery, and seven other coal cutters who were made night guards along with him were also similarly transferred to Ena Colliery and other collieries as coal cutters but none of them joined as coal cutters and while seven other night guards were retained by the management as night guards he and the other concerned workmen, Bhunua Bhuiya, were not so retained as night guards at South Jharia Colliery, with the result that neither he joined at Ena Colliery as coal cutter nor Bhunua Bhuiya joined at Bhalgora Colliery as coal cutter nor they were retained as night guards or in any other capacity at South Jharia colliery and they remained idle since the date of their transfer. He has next deposed that as a coal cutter he and the other concerned workman, Bhunua Bhuiya, had to go underground the mines for which they used to get underground allowance and lead and lift allowance but as night guards they had to work on the surface and they were never paid underground allowance or lead and lift allowances.

8. In his cross-examination Sri Babul Singh (WW-1) has stated that when he used to work as coal cutter his designation was miner/loader which was never changed to that of night guard by means of any letter issued by the management even after he was given the job of night guard in the year 1979. His further evidence is that while working as a miner he was required to cut and lead one tub of coal but while working simply as a loader he was required to load two tubs of blasted coal and this was the minimum work-load fixed to earn the category wages of miners/loaders and in case he used to cut and load more than one tub of coal he used to get more wages than the minimum guaranteed but even if he used to cut and load less than one tub he used to get that minimum and this also applied similarly while he worked simply as a loader. He has admitted that between 1969 and 1979 also when he worked as miner/loader he was at times given some other jobs such as bailing mazdoor to remove water and dusting mazdoor for throwing lime stone dust in the mines which are time-rated jobs, but during that period also he used to be paid monthly salary calculated according to minimum wages per day guaranteed to a miner/loader and this work used to be provided to him when there was no working faces for cutting and loading coal. He has further stated that when he was appointed as night guard he was paid a consolidated lump sum salary of Rs. 750 per month and he has denied that his monthly salary as night guard had been calculated on the basis of the minimum daily wages guaranteed to a miner/loader. He has denied that he and other miners were given the work of night guard simply because there was shortage of working faces for miners/loaders. He has further denied that he had worked as night guard for less than a year and during that period too at times he worked as miner/loader.

9. Ext. M-3 is a photostat copy of the identity card dated 12-9-74 of the concerned workman, Babul Singh, in which he has been designated as a miner. Ext. M-4 is a photostat copy of the identity card dated 1-5-72 of the concerned workmen, Bhunua Bhuiya, in which he has also similarly been designated as a miner. Exts. M-5 and M-6

are entries in wage-sheet registers of piece-rated workers for the month of January, 1980 in which the names of the concerned workmen, Bhunua Bhuiya and Babul Singh, appear, although they admittedly worked in that month as night guards. Ext. M-7 is an entry in the attendance bonus register for the year 1980 in respect of the workmen, Bhunua Bhuiya, in which he has been designated as quarry loader. Exts. M-8 and M-9 are entries in the register of leave account for the year 1980 in respect of piece-rated workers relating to the concerned workmen Babul Singh and Bhunua Bhuiya. Exts. M-1 and M-2 are two office orders, both dated 6/7-12-80, by which there had been large number of transfers of miners/loaders including the two concerned workmen from South Jharia Colliery to Ena Colliery and Simla Bahal Colliery (including Bhalgora Section) and in those two office orders also the two concerned workmen were designated as piece-rated miners/loaders and in the said transfer orders it was mentioned that the transfers had been felt necessary consequent upon adjustment/re-deployment of man power of South Jharia Colliery necessitated by the exigency of production programme and the achievement of production target fixed by the management in accordance with the Central Government directives and considering the need for meeting the commitments to Steel Plants, and that the transfers would take effect from 9-12-80. It was also stated therein that underground section of Ena Colliery is a mine contiguous to the South Jharia Colliery situated just on the other side of the road and Simla Bahal colliery was just at a distance of about 1-1/2 KMs. from South Jharia Colliery, in the same Area, and the miners/loaders who were being transferred will be paid the wages of Group VA in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down in NCWA-II, and such workers who were residing in the residential accommodation provided by the management of South Jharia Colliery may continue to reside there even though they will be working in Ena Colliery or Simla Bahal Colliery.

11. On behalf of the concerned workmen two documents have been exhibited and they are office orders dated 9-1-81 and 30-9-81/4-10-81 (Exts W-1 and W-2) by which some of the miners/loaders who were transferred by the two office orders dated 6/7-12-80, Exts. M-1 and M-2, to work as miners/loaders at Ena Colliery and Simla Bahal Colliery were, in partial modification of those earlier transfer orders, posted and designated as night guards and their salaries were fixed in Group 'G' in the scale of Rs. 415-535 with an initial basic of Rs. 415 per month which, however, did not include the names of the two concerned workmen, Babul Singh and Bhunua Bhuiya.

12. From what has been discussed above it is abundantly clear that the two concerned workmen along with some other workmen who were all essentially piece-rated miners/loaders and in which capacity they were working since long in South Jharia Colliery, were just as a temporary make-shift arrangements put on night guard duty for a short period of about a year or so, but during that period also they were designated as miners/loaders in all relevant papers and registers and were continued to be paid their monthly salaries calculated according to their basic guaranteed daily wages for their prescribed work-load as piece-rated miners/loaders and they were never substantively appointed or designated as night guards which is a time-rated job nor they were paid their salaries in the scale of pay of the night guards. That being so, the concerned workmen never acquired a right to the post of night guards, and, in that view of the matter, there was no change in their wages including the period and mode of payment when by the two office orders, both dated 6/7-12-80, Exts. M-1 and M-2, the concerned workmen, Babul Singh, was re-transferred to his original and substantive job of miner/loader in Ena Colliery and the other concerned workman, Bhunua Bhuiya, was similarly re-transferred to his original and substantive job of miner/loader in Simla Bahal Colliery, so as to attract the provisions of section 9A read with the Fourth Schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, requiring service of notice on the concerned workmen before their such transfers, and the fact that some other miners/loaders who were similarly put on night guard duty for sometime and were similarly transferred to different collieries as miners/loaders were subsequently retained and appointed substantively as night guards by the management will give no right to the concerned workmen to be similarly substantively appointed as night guards, specially in view of the evidence of Sri S. P. Singh (MW-1), Dy. Personnel Manager, who has deposed that he had received

reports from the colliery about the periods for which the different miners had worked as night guards and on the basis of the same he had calculated as to which of the miners worked for more than a year as night guard and that the management had considered the cases of miners including the two concerned workmen who had worked as night guards and had confirmed only such of them as night guards by office order dated 9-1-81 and 30-9-81/4-10-81, Exts. W-1 and W-2, as had worked continuously as night guards for more than one year.

13. In the result, I hold that the action of the management in transferring the concerned workmen, Babul Singh and Bhunua Bhuiya, from South Jharia Colliery to Ena Colliery and Simla Bahal Colliery to work as miners/loaders by the two office orders dated 6/7-12-80, Exts. M-1 and M-2, were justified, and the two concerned workmen are entitled to no relief. In the circumstances of the case, however, there will be no order as to cost.

MANORANJAN PRASAD, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012(224)/81-D.III(A)]

New Delhi, the 16th May, 1983

S.O. 2388.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sudamdhil Project of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 10th May, 1983.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD
(Reference No. 92 of 1982)

In the matter of an Industrial Disputes under Section 10(1)(d)
of the I. D. Act, 1947

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Sudamdhil Project of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sudamdhil, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers—Shri T. P. Choudhury, Advocate.

On behalf of the workmen—Shri Chandra Shekhar Choubey, Jt. General Secretary, Coalfield Labour Union, Dhanbad.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dhanbad, the 4th May, 1983

AWARD

This is an industrial dispute under Section 10 of the I. D. Act, 1947. The Central Government by its Order No. L-20012(84)/82-D.III(A), dated, the 2nd August, 1982 has referred this dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication on the following terms :—

"Whether the action of the management of Sudamdhil Project of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sudamdhil, District Dhanbad in not regularising Sravashri Rameshwar Mistry, Govinder Singh, Govind Singh and Tapeshwar Yadav as Underground Work Supervisors in Clerical Grade-II is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled?"

On receipt of the reference notices were sent to the parties for filing their Written Statement. Accordingly both the

parties appeared and prayed for time on 6-1-83. Thereafter several dates were granted to the parties. On 21-3-83 both the parties appeared and submitted before me that one more date be given because the case is under process of settlement. Accordingly this Court fixed this case on 2-5-83. On that date both the parties appeared and filed a memorandum of settlement. According to the terms of settlement S/Shri Govinder Singh, Govind Singh and Tapeshwar Yadav were selected by the selection Committee and as such they were appointed as work supervisor in the Technical and Supervisory Gr. 'E' w.e.f. 1-2-82. It is agreed by both the parties that the other concerned workman Shri Rameshwar Mistry will be placed as under ground work supervisor in the Technical Supervisory Gr. 'E' of NCWA-II in the pay scale of Rs. 460-16.00-652.00 and he will be benefited by giving him notional seniority in that post with effect from 1-2-82. Since the terms of settlement are fair and proper and beneficial to both the parties, I accept the same and pass an Award in terms of settlement which will form part of the Award as an Annexure.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, DHANBAD

In the matters of Reference No. 92 of 1982

Employers in relation to the Management of Sudamdh Project of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their workman (Sri Rameshwar Mistry, R.R.M.)

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT

The above mentioned employers and the workman concerned—Sri Rameshwar Mistry most respectively beg to submit as follows :—

1. That the above mentioned matter refers to an Industrial Dispute relating to Sri Rameshwar Mistry under section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act 1947 by the Central Government and referred to this Hon'ble Tribunal for adjudication on the following terms :—

Whether the action of the management of Sudamdh Project of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. Post Office Sudamdh, Distt. Dhanbad in not regularising sarvshri Rameshwar Mistry, Govinder Singh, Govind Singh and Tapeshwar Yadav as under ground work supervisors in clerical Gr. II is justified? If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled.

That Govinder Singh, Govind Singh and Tapeshwar Yadav were selected by the selection Committee and as such they were appointed as work supervisor in the Technical and Supervisory Gr. 'E' w.e.f. 1-2-82.

2. That the Employers and the other workman concerned namely Sri Rameshwar Mistry have mutually discussed and negotiated this matter between themselves and have come to an amicable overall settlement in respect of the same on the following terms :—

- That it is agreed that Sri Rameshwar Mistry will be placed as under ground work supervisor in the Technical Supervisory Gr. 'E' of NCWA-II in the pay scale of Rs. 460-16.00-652.00 and he will be benefited by giving him notional seniority in that post with effect from 1-2-82.
- It is agreed that the workman concerned shall not claim any back wages whatsoever.
- That it is agreed that this is an overall agreement relating to all the claims of Sri Rameshwar Mistry arising out of and in connection with the present reference to this Hon'ble Tribunal and also it fully settles all matters and resolves the dispute relating to the demand of Sri Rameshwar Mistry.
- That both the parties submit that they consider this overall agreement to be fair and reasonable to both of them.

In view of the above, both the parties pray that the above agreement be recorded and the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to give an Award in terms of the same and the agreement may be incorporated therein.

(O. P. TAK)

Dy. Chief Mining Engineer/Project Officer,

Shaft Mine, Sudamdh.

(R. S. SINGH)

Dy. Personnel Manager,
Sudamdh Area.

(Rameshwar Mistry)
(Workman Concerned)

(Chandra Shekhar Choubey)
(Jt. General Secretary,
Coalfield Labour Union,) Dhanbad.

WITNESS :

(1) Devender Singh
Branch Secretary

(2) Bir Bahadur Singh
Legal Asstt. (S.A.)

J. P. SINGH, Presiding Officer
[No. I-20012(84) / 82-D. III(A)]
A. V. S. SARMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 7 मई, 1983

आ० आ० 2389.—अमेरिक सरकार का समावास हो गया है कि लोकहित में ऐसा अनेकित है कि कोन उद्योग को जिसे औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूचा के मध्य 4 में निर्दिष्ट किया गया है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोगस्थों के लिए उद्योगी सेवा धार्विल हिया जाना चाहिए।

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की घारा 2 के छाँड़ (३) के उपबंध (VI) द्वारा प्रकल्प शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोगस्थों के लिए तत्काल प्रभाव से उ.प.स. की कालावधि के लिए लोक उद्योगी सेवा धार्विल करती है।

[स० ए० 11017/13/81-डी० 1(८०)]

New Delhi, the 7th May, 1983

S.O. 2389.—Whereas the Central Government is satisfied that the public interest requires that the Coal Industry, which is covered by item 4 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), should be declared to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby declares with immediate effect the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months.

[No. S-11017/13/81-DI(A)]

आदेश

मई दिल्ली, 17 मई, 1983

आ० आ० 2390.—अतः भारत सरकार के अम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का० आ० 2242 तारीख 24 मई, 1971 द्वारा गठित अम म्यायालय गुरुर के पीठासीन अधिकारी के कार्यालय में एक रिक्ति हुई है।

अतः अब औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की घारा 8 के उपबंधों के अनुसार में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं ग्रामीण श्री जे० नरसिंह मूर्ति को उक्त अम म्यायालय के पीठासीन अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[स० ए० 11020 / 3 / 82-डी० 1(८)]

एस० ए० ए० अपर, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 17th May, 1983

S.O. 2390.—Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the office of the Presiding Officer of the Labour Court, Guntur constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 2242 dated the 24th May, 1971

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of section 8 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri J Narasimha Murthy, as the Presiding Officer of the said Labour Court.

[No. S-11020/3/82-D.I(A)]

S. H. S. IYER, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 7th May, 1983

S.O. 2391.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Ningha Colliery of Messrs Eastern Coalfields Limited, Post Office Kalipahari, District Burdwan and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 4th May, 1983.

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL :
CALCUTTA**

Reference No. 1 of 1982

PARTIES .

Employers in relation to the management of Ningha Colliery of Messrs Eastern Coalfields Limited.

AND

Their Workmen.

PRESENT :

Mr. Justice M. P. Singh—Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers :

Mr. B. N. Lala, Advocate, with

Mr. R. K. Sinha, Sr. Personnel Officer,

On behalf of Workman :

Mr. B. N. Yadav, President of the Union.

STATE : West Bengal

INDUSTRY : Coal

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-19011(2)/82-D. IV(B) dated 17-1-1982 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the Agent, Ningha Colliery of Messrs Eastern Coalfields Limited, Post-Office Kalipahari (Burdwan) is not regularising and paying the difference of wages to Sri Sambhu Mahato and 9 others from the date of actual working in higher grade as per list enclosed, is justified ? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled ?

“List of Workmen attached” and marked with the letter “B”.

2. When the case was taken up for hearing, the parties submitted that they have arrived at a settlement and produced the Memorandum of Settlement with the prayer that an award be passed in terms of the said Settlement. I have gone through the same and I find that the settlement is for the benefit of both the parties and I accepted the same. In the result an ‘Award’ is passed on the basis of the settlement which will form part of this Award as Annexure “A”.

Dated, Calcutta,

The 23rd April, 1983

(M. P. SINGH)
Presiding Officer

APPENDIX 'A'

BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
CALCUTTA.

In the matter of Reference No. 15 of 1982.

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Ningha Colliery of Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen.

The humble joint petition of both the parties aforesaid most respectfully sheweth :—

1. That the above matter is pending before the Hon'ble Tribunal and the matter has not yet been heard.

2. That both the parties herein concerned, in the meantime, negotiated the dispute arising out of the instant order of reference and the parties have settled the dispute on the following terms .

(a) That it is agreed that in view of the fact that there is no record of the period or days when the concerned workmen acted in the higher posts, the workmen agree that the demand and claim in respect of two of the concerned workmen namely Shri Abdul Hamid and Shri Nilmoni Mukherjee is not pressed at all.

(b) That in view of absence of record, as said in para (a) above, the workmen agree that as respects the remaining eight workmen herein concerned, namely S/Shri Sambhu Mahato, Nathuri Tewari, Md. Sultan Ansari, K. N. Singh, Md. Islam, Shiva Shankar Prasad, R. C. Sharma and Kuneswar Singh shall be paid a consolidated sum of Rs. 1000/- (Rupees one Thousand only) each in full and final satisfaction of all their claim whatsoever arising out of the instant order of reference and that the employers agree to make the payment of the consolidated sum said above to the said eight workmen within two months from the date this settlement is accepted by the Hon'ble Tribunal.

(c) That the Grade and the existing scales of pay as respects of all the ten workmen concerned herein will remain unaffected by this settlement.

(d) That by this settlement the instant dispute is fully and finally resolved and the workmen shall have no claims whatsoever in respect of all or any matter arising out of the instant order of reference.

3. That both the parties pray that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to accept the settlement as fair and proper and may be further pleased to pass an award in terms of this settlement.

And for this act of kindness, both the parties, as in bound, shall ever pray.

Dated this the 23rd day of May, 1983.
For and on behalf of the workmen :

Sd/- Illegible

(B. N. YADAV)

President CMC (HMS)

Rana Branch Committee

For and of behalf of the Employers :

Sd/- Illegible

(P. S. BETAL)

Sr. P. O.

Sd/- Illegible

(R. K. SINHA)

LIST OF WORKMEN AS PER SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name & designation	When re- regularised	Difference was paid	Present Grade not.	Since when working in the grade.	Total period or difference	Old De- signature
1.	Shambhu Mahato	Genl. Clerk	1st June 1977	No	Gr. II Rs. 396/-	March '75	From April '75 to May '77. Munshi.
2.	Nathuni Tiwari	-do-	-do-	No.	-do-	Aug. '74	-do-
3.	Md. Sultan	-do-	-do-	No	-do-	Apr. '75	-do-
4.	Abdul Hamid	-do-	-do-	No	-do-	-do-	Prop. Maz.
5.	K. N. Singh	General Accts. clerk	1st March, 1975	No	Rs. 378/-	March '75	March '75 to Feby. '78 Tollyman.
6.	Md. Islam Ansari	-do-	-do-	No	-do-	-do-	Pump Kha- lasi
7.	Shiv Shankar Prasad	-do-	-do-	No	-do-	-do-	Tub Re- pairer
8.	Nilmoni Mukherjee	-do-	-do-	No	-do-	-do-	Overbur- den Maz.
9.	R.C. Sharma	Accts. Clerk	-do-	No	Gr. I Rs. 454/-	11 Nov. 1974	Nov '75 to Feb. '78 Clerk
10.	Kusheswar Singh	U.G. Checker	1st June 1977		Ur. IV	354/	(Difference U.G. Che- cker Spl).

S.O. 2392.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Jealgora Colliery of Messrs. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Bhowra Area, Post Office Jealgora, Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 4th May, 1983.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD.

REFERENCE NO. 134 OF 1982

In the matter of a industrial disputes under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Jealgora Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Bhowra Area, Post Office Jealgora, Dist. Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers :

Shri B. Joshi, Advocate

On behalf of the workmen :

Shri D. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, Dhanbad.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad the 29th April, 1983

AWARD

This is an industrial dispute under Section 10 of the I.D. Act., 1947. The Central Government by its Order No. L-24012 (33)/82-DIV(B) dated the 23rd November, 1982 has referred this dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication on the following term :

M. P. SINGH,
[No. L-19011(2)/82-D.IV(B)]

"Whether the demand of the workmen of Jealgora Colliery, Bhowra Area of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Jealgora, District Dhanbad that Shri Ramjatan Singh should be placed in category V with effect from 1975 is justified? If so, to what relief is the said workmen entitled?"

On receipt of the order of reference notices were sent to the parties for filing their Written statement. Accordingly both the parties appeared before this Court on 23-3-83 and only the employers filed their Written statement. The workmen prayed for time for filing W.S. Accordingly 12-4-83 was fixed by this Court. On that date both the parties appeared and submitted before me that the case is under process of settlement so one more date be given. This Court fixed this case on 28-4-83. On that date both the parties appeared and filed a memorandum of settlement. According to the terms of settlement the concerned workman Shri Ram Jatan Singh, Fitter C Workshop, Jealgora Cat. V shall be treated to have entered Cat. V with effect from Jan '79 and the difference of Cat. IV and V upto the date of his promotion in Cat. V i.e. in the year 1981 shall be paid to him by the employers. Since the settlement is beneficial to both the parties. I accept the same and pass the Award in-terms of the settlement which will form part of the Award as an Annexure.

This is my Award.

J. P. SINGH, Presiding Officer

**MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT UNDER RULE 58
OF CENTRAL RULE OF 1957**

Representing
Management
Personnel Manager,
Bhowra Area.
Agent, Jealgora Colliery
Dy. Personnel Manager,
Bhowra Area.

Representing Workman
Shri Ram Jatan Singh,
Fitter, Workshop, Jealgora.

Short recital of the Case

An Industrial Dispute over alleged denial of proper grade to Sri Ram Jatan Singh, Fitter, Central Workshop, Jealgora was raised by BCKU before ALC (C), Dhanbad which ended in failure. Subsequently the dispute was referred for adjudication under the following terms and conditions.

"Whether the demand of the workers of Jealgora Colliery, Bhowra Area, M/s. BCCL, P. O. Jealgora, Distt. Dhanbad that Sri Ram Jatan Singh should be placed in Cat V with effect from 1975 is justified? If so, what relief is the workman entitled?"

The matter was discussed between the management and the representative of the workman concerned and considering the recommendation of the Wage Board the dispute was settled under the following terms & conditions.

Terms of Settlement

1. That Sri Ram Jatan Singh, Fitter, C. Workshop, Jealgora Cat. V shall be treated to have entered Cat. V with effect from Jan. 79 and the difference of Cat. IV and V upto the date of his promotion in Cat. V i.e. in the year 81 shall be paid to him.

2. That in view of above the seniority of Shri Ram Jatan Singh, Fitter shall be entered in the colliery registers accordingly. That it has been agreed between the parties that a joint compromise petition shall be filed before the Hon'ble Tribunal, Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad for settlement of the dispute.

3. That in view of the above terms of settlement the dispute shall be treated as closed and the workman shall not raise any dispute on this issue.

Signature of the Management Side.

NKP Sinha.
P. M. BHOWRA AREA.
Name Eligible
D.P.M., BHOWRA AREA.
J. M. Gupta.
Agent, Jealgora Colliery.

Sd/-
Advocate 28-4-83.

Signature of the Workman Side

Sri Ram Jatan Singh,
Fitter, Central Workshop,
Jealgora.

P. SINGH, Presiding Officer
[No. L-24012(35)/82 D.IV(B)]

New Delhi, the 17th May 1983

S.O. 2393.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputed Act 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Chipukhas Colliery of Messrs Eastern Coalfields Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 10th May, 1983.

S. S. PRASHER, Desk Officer

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
CALCUTTA

Reference No 12 of 1982

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Chipukhas Colliery of Messrs Eastern Coalfields Limited

AND

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers.—Mr. R. S. Murthy, Advocate with Mr. P. L. Ojha, Sr. Personnel Officer.

On behalf of Workmen.—Absent.

STATE : West Bengal
187 GI/83—9

INDUSTRY : Coal.

AWARD

The dispute "Whether the management of Chipukhas Colliery under the Agent of Ratibati Colliery, Eastern Coalfields Limited, Post Office Kalipahari (Burdwan) is justified in superannuating Sri Manorath Gope Night Guard with effect from July 1980? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?" was referred to this Tribunal for adjudication by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-19012(41)/81-D. IV (B) dated 7-4-1982

2. In my opinion the clear answer to the issue is 'Yes'. Dr. S. R. Bhattacharya (MW-1), Dr. Banerjee and Mr. P. L. Ojha, the Sr. Personnel Officer sitting as members of age determination committee examined on 14 January 1981 Manorath Gope and they assessed his age at 60 years and above. Their report is Ext. M-1. The other witness MW-2 B. K. Chatterjee, the Sr. Personnel Officer has said in his evidence that Manorath Gope who was a nightguard superannuated from 3 May 1980 and that the age of superannuation is 60 in E.C.L. He has proved the B Form Register (Ext. M-2) which was prepared on the basis of earlier B form Register maintained by the quondam owners prior to nationalisation. He has said that the original date of birth of Manorath Gope was 2 May 1917 but the year 1917 was tampered with and it was converted into 1920 and that the figure '53' (seems to be the age in 1973) has been changed into '56'. This figure is just above the date 2 May 1917. He has further pointed out that there is another entry below 2 May 1920 and that was 7.2.20 which was made subsequently. I have also examined the entry. I find that the evidence of this witness is wholly correct. It is clear that the interpolated entry is advantageous to the workman and must have been committed by or at the instance of the workman. The witness has deposed that this register was kept on the table of the Welfare Officer and it was accessible to every one. Ext. M-3 is the application of Manorath Gope to the Manager of Chapui Khas colliery for verification of his age. M-4 is his another application in which he states that he has submitted voluntary resignation and has requested the management to provide a job to his son. It appears to have been made on 1 May 1980. M-5 is a letter by the Manager to the Sr. Personnel Manager dated 9 May 1980 informing him about superannuation of Manorath Gope with effect from 3 May 1980 and also about the interpolation in B Form Register. The Manager sought for advice. The Sr. Personnel Manager made endorsement on Ext. M-5 to the effect that the register had been prepared in 1973 and that the original date of birth was 2 May 1917 which had been interpolated to 2 May 1920. It was also indicated that the matter was being referred to the age determination Committee. Ext. M-6 and M-7 are notices asking Manorath Gope and others to appear before the Age Determination Committee on 14 January 1981 at 10 a. m. It has already been pointed out that the Committee found the age of Manorath Gope above 60 years. The two witnesses of the Management were not cross-examined because the Union did not appear in spite of notice to them. The junior leader has signed in the margin of the ordersheet dated 29 March 1983 in token of having been informed of the date. So the case was heard ex parte on 30 April 1983.

3. From the above it is clear that there is sufficient reliable evidence, documentary and oral on record to show that Manorath Gope was aged more than 60 years on 14 January 1981 as found by the Age Determination Committee and so he was rightly superannuated with effect from 3 May 1980. I am of the view that his date of birth was 2 May 1917 and not 2 May 1920. The medical opinion should be accepted in circumstances like the present. *vide* *Jiwan Kishore v. Delhi Transport Corporation*, 1981 I L.L.R. p 271 (SC). I accept the same.

4. For the reason given, above my award is that the management of Chapui Khas Colliery, ECL is fully justified in superannuating Manorath Gope the Night-guard with effect from July 1980 (should be 3 May 1980). It follows that the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

Dated, Calcutta.

The 3rd May 1983.

M. P. SINGH, Presiding Officer

New Delhi, the 10th May, 1983

S.O. 2394.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Bhubaneswar in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Dena Bank, Orissa and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 5th May, 1983.

[No. L-12012/292/81/DII(A)]
N. K. VERMA, Desk Officer

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BHUBANESWAR

Industrial Dispute case No. 11 of 1982 (Central)

Bhubaneswar the 28th April, 1983

BETWEEN :

The employers in relation to the management of Dena Bank, Orissa.—First-Party.
AND

Their workman Second-party.

APPEARANCES :

Shri S. K. Raman
Officer,

Dena Bank,
Calcutta.
For the first-party

Shri P. C. Samanta
President,
Dena Bank Employees'

Union, Orissa.
For the second-party

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7-A and Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication as per their Order No. L-12012/292/81-D. II(A) in July 1982.

“Whether the action of the management of the Dena Bank, Bhubaneswar in stopping the payment of special allowance to Shri T. N. Jha, Driver-cum-Peon w.e.f. 2-6-1981 is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled to?”

2. The second-party workman Shri T. N. Jha was appointed initially as Driver-cum-Peon on 1-1-1973, and on a later date he was confirmed as Driver-cum-Sepoy with effect from the date of his appointment, i.e., 1-1-1973. On his consent he was transferred from Cuttack to Calcutta on 13-9-1979. He was again transferred from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar on 31-3-1980. Both in Calcutta and at Bhubaneswar Shri Jha was, however, not driving any vehicle of the Bank, the Bhubaneswar Bank having no car at all. From the date of his appointment Shri Jha was getting special allowance (driving allowance) but the allowance was stopped with effect from 2-6-1981. Hence the present dispute.

3. According to the management first-party, the service conditions of workmen in banking industry are governed by bipartite settlement and awards. According to the provisions of the bipartite settlement, a subordinate staff who is required to perform additional prescribed duties over and above his normal duties is entitled to the special allowance at the rate prescribed in the settlement. Such subordinate staff would be entitled to the said special allowance only when they perform the said duties, and they are not entitled to any allowance by virtue of their designation alone. The management relies on paragraph 5.8 of the first bipartite settlement for this proposition. It is averred in the written-statement that the second-party Shri Jha was entitled to the special allowance of a driver so long as he was doing the duty of a driver in addition to his normal duty as a Peon. At Bhubaneswar Branch as there is no vehicle to drive, Shri Jha was

not required to drive any vehicle and as such, he was no more entitled to draw the special allowance. As such the special allowance was withdrawn. It is contended that the action of the Bank in discontinuing this special allowance is perfectly in conformity with the provisions of the bipartite settlement and hence valid and justified. It is also denied that the Bank had violated any provisions of the bipartite settlement let alone para 5.9 of the bipartite settlement.

4. The second-party Union in its written statement has contended that the management has violated paragraph 5.9 of the first bipartite settlement by discontinuance of the special allowance (driving allowance) of Shri T. N. Jha for which he is entitled as per the terms of his employment. Other averments with regard to the transfer of Shri Jha from Cuttack to Calcutta and from Calcutta to Bhubaneswar are not directly in issue. Paragraph 5.36 of Sastry Award referred to by both the parties, in my opinion, is, therefore, beside the point. It is claimed that Shri Jha is entitled to the special allowance by virtue of his post irrespective of whether he drives any vehicle of the Bank or not.

5. Having regard to the rival contentions set out in the respective statements of the parties, the only point for determination in this case is whether the action of the management in stopping the payment of special allowance to the second-party Shri T. N. Jha, Driver-cum-Peon, with effect from 2-6-1981 is justified, and if not, to what relief he is entitled.

The undisputed facts of the case are that the second-party Shri Jha was appointed as Driver-cum-Peon under the first-party Bank with effect from 1-1-1973 (vide Exts. 1 and F). He was confirmed in the post of Driver-cum-Sepoy with effect from the date of his appointment i.e., 1-1-1973 as per the letter of the Bank dated 20-8-1973 (vide Ext. 2). The second-party was working in the Cuttack Branch of the first-party from the very beginning. He was getting special allowance along with his basic pay, D. A., etc. In November, 1979 he was transferred to Calcutta (vide Exts. 3 and E), and in March, 1980 he was again transferred to Bhubaneswar (vide Exts. 4 and B). The second-party was not driving any car both at Calcutta and at Bhubaneswar. By the order of the Bank dated 14-5-1981 (vide Ext. 6), the special allowance which was being paid to the second-party was stopped on the ground that the second-party was no more performing the additional duty of driving the Bank's vehicle. Thereafter special allowance was stopped with effect from 2-6-1981.

6. Both the parties have relied on certain undisputed documents. They have not led any oral evidence in support of their respective contentions. Both parties, however, agree in their written-statements that the bipartite settlement between the parties govern the service conditions of the second-party. Chapter-V of the bipartite settlement dated 19-10-1966 deals with special allowance. The general rules governing special allowance are dealt with in Rules 5.4 to 5.12, but the rules 5.6 to 5.9 directly deal with the eligibility or entitlement of a workman to get special allowance. In other words, in rule 5.2 certain categories of workmen though decided to be paid special allowance, the general rules lay down under what circumstances the special allowance would be paid or would be stopped. The management first-party relying on rule 5.8 has contended that special allowance depends on the actual performance of the duty irrespective of designation or nomenclature of the post held by an incumbent. The workman second-party, on the other hand, has contended that special allowance depends on the term of employment and the designation to which an incumbent is posted, irrespective of whether the incumbent performs the nature of the duty for which special allowance is payable. For better appreciation I would like to quote in verbatim the rules 5.6 to 5.9 of Chapter-V dealing with special allowance of the bipartite settlement which is acted upon by both the parties.

“5.6. The special allowances prescribed above are intended to compensate a workman for performance or discharge of certain additional duties and functions requiring greater skill or responsibility over and above the routine duties and functions of a workman

in the same cadre. In order to be entitled to a special allowance, such additional duties and functions, wholetime, in order to be entitled to such and functions performed or discharged by a workman. Special allowances are not intended to be paid for casual or occasional performance or discharge of such duties/functions. It would, however, not be necessary that a workman should continue to perform such duties or discharge such functions, whole time, in order to be entitled to such allowance.

5.7. The additional duties and functions involving greater skill or responsibility, which would entitle a workman to a special allowance, are more particularly enumerated, for each category of workmen, in Appendix 'B' hereto. Special allowances will be payable for all or any of the duties listed in Appendix 'B' except where it is specifically provided therein that for a particular category the additional duties entitling him to a special allowance, include or involve all the duties listed under that category.

5.8. A workman will be entitled to a special allowance if he is required to perform duty/duties and/or undertake the responsibilities listed against the category, irrespective of his designation/nomenclature or any general authority vested in him.

5.9. A workman will be entitled to a special allowance only so long as he is in charge of such work or the performance of such duties which attract such allowance. Whether a workman can be asked to cease to do such work or discharge such duties and consequently cease to draw such allowance, will depend upon the terms of his employment. For instance a workman who is employed permanently as a Head Clerk or Stenographer cannot be deprived of his special allowance by asking him to work as an ordinary clerk or asking him not to work as a Head Clerk or Stenographer. If, however, a recipient of a special allowance wants to give up the work or duties which entitle him to the special allowance, he shall if his request is granted, cease to draw the special allowance."

7. A perusal of the aforesaid rules as a whole would go to show that payment of special allowance is dependent on the requirement to perform the duty for which the special allowance is meant to be paid, and that the payment of special allowance does not depend on the designation of the incumbent. The second-party was being paid the special allowance so long as he was driving the vehicle at Cuttack. In Calcutta and at Bhubaneswar there being no vehicle of the Bank, special allowance was decided to be withdrawn with effect from 2-6-1981. The management has contended that with a view to enable the workman second-party to get such special allowance he was proposed to be transferred to Bombay where there was vehicle of the Bank but the second-party did not agree. The Bhubaneswar Branch having no vehicle of the Bank and the second-party not being required to drive any vehicle, he is not entitled to any special allowance, according to the management.

8. Coming to the term of employment of the second-party, the order of appointment, Ext 1 which is same as Ext. F, reads as follows :--

"Dena Bank.

Calcutta Region
Calcutta 1-1-73.

No CRM/87/73.

MEMORANDUM

With reference to his application dated 28th December 1972; and his subsequent interview/s; Shri Tripit Narayan Jha is hereby informed that he is taken up in the regular service of the Bank with effect from 1st January, 1973, in the subordinate grade as a Driver-cum-Peon in the scale of Pay Rs. 116.00 Basic, Rs. 174.72 Dearness Allowance; 187 GI/83—10

Rs. 52.00 Special Allowance; Rs. 7.00 House Rent; Rs. 5 Washing Allowance Total—Rs. 354.72 per month and subject to the rules and regulations of service of the Bank for the time being.

He is posted at our Cuttack Branch.

This is subject to our Head Office confirmation."

The subsequent letter of confirmation dated 20-8-1973, Ext. 2, also as follows :--

"Dena Bank,

Naya Sarak, Cuttack.

Dena Bank,

Devkarah Nanjee Building-17,

Bombay.

No. F-ST/R/62/73

20th August 1973.

MEMORANDUM

Shri Tripit Narayan Jha present working at our Cuttack Branch is confirmed as Driver-cum-Sepoy with effect from 1st January 1973 and subject to the rules and regulations of service of the Bank.

There shall be no change in his salary and emoluments."

In both the letters the term "subject to the rules and regulations of the service of the Bank" occurs. This term as I understand refers to the bipartite settlement between the parties which govern the service conditions of the Award staff of the Bank. The pay and allowances as fixed in the letters of appointment are, therefore, subject to what is agreed upon in the bipartite settlements between the parties, and the entitlement to special allowance is governed by the rules laid down in Chapter-V dealing with special allowance. As observed by me in the preceding paragraph, a reading of the rules regarding special allowance would go to show that the entitlement to it depends on the actual performance of duty and not on the designation of any post. It cannot, therefore, be contended that withdrawal of the special allowance would violate the terms and conditions of service as per the order of appointment.

9. On behalf of the second-party, reliance is placed on rule 5.13 and 20.2 of the bipartite settlement. After having gone through those rules, I am of the view that these rules are not at all relevant for the present issue. On behalf of the second-party it is also contended that withdrawal of special allowance amounts to change of service conditions and as such Section 9-A of the I. D. Act is violated. Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, I am of the view that withdrawal of special allowance does not affect any change in the conditions of service, because of the provisions contained in the bipartite settlement referred to in the preceding paragraphs, and as such, the provisions contained in Section 9-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 are not violated.

10. In the light of my discussion, in the preceding paragraphs, I would hold that the action of the management of Dena Bank, Bhubaneswar, in stopping the payment of special allowance to Shri T. N. Jha, Driver-cum-Peon, with effect from 2-6-1981 is justified. The second-party Shri Jha is, therefore, not entitled to any relief.

11. The Award is passed accordingly.

Dictated and corrected by me.

J. M. MAHAPATRA, Presiding Officer,

[No. I-12012(292)/81-D II(A)]

New Delhi, the 16th May, 1983

S.O. 2395.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government-Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Bombay in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Ht Grindlays Bank Limited Bombay and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 10th May, 1983

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2 BOMBAY

Reference No. CGIT-2/35 of 1982

PARTIES:

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF GRINDLAYS BANK LTD., BOMBAY

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer : Shri C. Krishna Murthy, Manager, Industrial Relations

For the Workmen : Shri P. N. Subramanyan, General Secretary, National and Grindlays Bank Employees' Union Bombay.

INDUSTRY : Banking STATE : Maharashtra
Bombay, dated the 22nd April, 1983

AWARD

(Directed in the Open Court)

By their order No. L-12011/34/77-D.II A dated 8-6-1977 the Central Government has referred the following dispute for adjudication under Section 10(1) (d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:—

1. Whether the action of the management of Grindlays Bank Ltd., Bombay in suspending and making "adverse remarks" in the service records of S/Shri R.I.C. Mendes and S. Rebeiro clerks of D. N. Road, Bombay Branch of the Bank and in denying full wages to them for the period of their suspension is legal and justified? If not, to what relief are the two workmen entitled?

2. The order of reference itself indicates occasion for making a reference namely the action taken by the management against two employees firstly in suspending and secondly making adverse remarks in the records. The order of suspension resulted in loss of part of the salary and therefore there is also reference to the alleged monetary loss on account of suspension period.

3. There was a domestic enquiry held against these two workmen. On receipt of the findings noted by the Enquiry Officer the concerned authority passed the order of punishment which ultimately is being challenged by the Union who is espousing the cause of the workmen. Now since the order of punishment passed against the two clerks was only for adverse remarks in the service records and the order of the suspension during the enquiry period, and has never resulted in order of discharge or dismissal, the provisions of Section 11A of the Industrial Disputes would never be attracted and the proceeding including the present reference would be governed by provisions as they stood before Section 11A of the Act came on the statute book, which fact shall have to be borne in mind in appreciating the evidence and other matters.

4. By the written statement of the claim of the Union after tracing the history of the management introducing mechanisation and the resultant effect on the strength of the employees, it is stated that the present dispute arose because the employee in general conducted agitation against the Bank's arbitrary and unilateral imposition of measures of rationalisation and mechanisation, culminating in large-scale displacement of staff. It is alleged that these two workmen against whom the Bank had instituted enquiry and ultimately imposed punishment, were picked and chosen for being issued Memos followed by chargesheet together with suspension from service. The Union complains that this order amounted to unfair labour practice and was motivated, malafide and colourable exercise of the right to suspend the employees pending enquiry, and that the direction to assist in the balancing of ledgers being the duty and responsibility of the Machinists who are paid special allowance, the common order is unfair, illegal and the work was never done except in the D.N. Road Branch at any other Branch of the Bank. It is alleged that the denial to carry out these orders can never amount to disobedience or misconduct. The Union further says that the employer Bank has no right to suspend an employee as a measure of punishment and therefore in the absence of such clause, the

order of suspension pending enquiry is nothing but a measure of punishment. It is alleged that after the conclusion of the enquiry, the order of suspension was never revoked which proves the ulterior motives of the Bank. The chargesheet is also described to be illegal, invalid and bad in law and further the enquiry was termed as an empty normality. The statement of claim further says that the order of punishment is not by competent authority and therefore is bad in law. The manner in which the enquiry officer conducted the enquiry is alleged to have resulted in not affording proper opportunity and the instances of some events have been cited and it is urged that since there was no opportunity to defend, since it was an empty formality, the findings arrived at by the Enquiry Officer were perverse and amount to victimisation and the order of punishment should be set aside and requisite relief be granted.

5. The employers have also filed their written statement where to state in short, they have justified the order issued against the two clerks, justified the order of chargesheet and the enquiry and justified the order passed on the basis of the findings of the Enquiry Officer and it is urged that the enquiry was held after giving proper opportunity to the chargesheet workmen to defend themselves and therefore since the enquiry Officer had arrived at a proper and natural findings, those findings and the order passed by the competent authority cannot be interfered with in the present reference.

6. There are rejoinders by both the sides where these self same contentions more or less have been reiterated.

7. On the strength of the above pleadings the following issues arise for termination and my findings thereon are :—

Issues — Findings

1. Whether the use of epithets such as Is not vague, ulterior motive, arbitrary malafide and colourable exercise of the right, without any particulars is not vague?
2. If not whether the Union establishes No that the disciplinary proceedings against the employees concerned suffer from these infirmities?
3. Whether the Union establishes that No the Bank's order dated 23-6-1974 which is alleged to have been violated was defective and discriminatory?
4. Was this said order contrary to the exigencies required written orders issued by the Regional Manager's Office?
5. If yes is it malafide, vexatious and No motivated?
6. Whether the violation of the said order amounted to misconduct? Yes
7. Whether the Union establishes that No the Enquiry held against the workman was vexatious, malicious, unjustified and bad in law and there are vitiated?
8. Does the Union also prove that the No Enquiry Officer was biased against the employee. Does it further prove that for the reasons stated in para 10, page 17 there was no opportunity to defend the workmen?
9. Whether the Union also proves that No the enquiry Officer had taken side of the management rendering the enquiry invalid.

10. Does the Union establish that the No findings noted by the Enquiry Officer were perverse and there are bad ? No

11. Whether the order of suspension pending enquiry was unjustified, illegal, biased, in law, improper, vindictive and amounted to victimisation ?

12. Whether the Union establishes that No during the enquiry they were not given proper opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses ?

13. Whether the question of punishment No can be gone into ?

14. If yes, whether the punishment was No disproportionate ?

15. Whether the action of the management against S/Shri R. I. C. Mendes and S. Robeiro was legal and justified ? Yes

16. If not, what relief they are entitled. Does not arise

17. Whether it was incumbent upon the employee, to resort to the remedy of appeal before raising the present dispute as contended by the Bank ? No

18. If yes, whether they can still raise Yes the dispute ? I. t. v. It is legal.

19. Whether denial of wages during the period of suspension is justified and illegal. Employees having placed under suspension what wages to be paid during the period of suspension was within the competency of the competent authority and if in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Bipartite settlement any order was passed, the same cannot be said to be unjustified

REASONS

8. Despite the lengthy pleadings, multitudinous contentions arising therefrom and the record running into two big volumes, the whole question really speaking falls within a very narrow compass namely whether the order issued by the Operation Manager on 25-6-1974 was lawful and further whether by disobeying the said order the concerned members of clerical cadre including the two employees in question committed misconduct as defined in para 19.5 of the Bipartite Settlement. In para 19.5(e) of the said Settlement wilful insubordination or disobedience of any lawful and reasonable order of the management or of a superior is termed as gross-misconduct for which different major punishments have been prescribed under para 19.6. If this order which is being attacked by the Union as unlawful order is found to be so, the whole bottom of the case would be knocked down, against this if the order is found to be lawful and further if the enquiry is not suffering from any defect as alleged, then since this Tribunal because Section 11A of the Industrial

Disputes Act is not attracted, even if had the case been as if in appeal might come to the different conclusion, would not be in a position to re-appraise the evidence and as such will have to base the conclusion in the light of the other factors. When we are on the point whether the order was lawful and whether it would have been disobeyed, the opening part of the Bipartite settlement which settlement is invariably referred to whenever there is a dispute between the Bank and Bank employees and which bipartite settlement of the year 1966 is admittedly binding on all, would be highly relevant because it says that the parties to the settlement appreciate the need to promote harmonious industrial relations, better discipline, efficiency and productivity and the parties pledged to work for the fulfilment of the objectives and the workmen assured that steps would be taken to resolve grievances through mutual negotiations and Bank managements assured expeditious action to resolve grievances. In the instant case as a sort of defence, a plea was raised that the employees refused to carry out the orders of the Operations Manager because of the directive given by the Union against carrying out the relevant orders. Of course it will be considered whether the order itself was lawful or not but if there was such a directive then it certainly violates the assurance namely, the pledge to resolve the grievances through mutual negotiations. If the management was acting unlawfully in the opinion of one Union or the other, even if it was found that the management was not responding to their representation, still to give directive to the members not to carry out the orders, in other words to strike work to that extent that too not following the requisite procedure was something against the assurance embodied in the Bipartite settlement.

9. 29-6-1974 was the half-yearly closing day when the Bank remained closed for public transactions but remained open for the employees to complete what is known as closing operation. At one stage in the defence before the Enquiry Officer, one of the defence witnesses namely Shri D. T. Vidwans complained that balancing was done before 1972 on the previous day after working hours so that the employees could have overtime allowance and at the same time they could enjoy the Bank holiday on the closing day. On going through this evidence, one feels whether the loss of overtime allowance was at the root of the whole thing. Under Bipartite settlement, para 14.9 any days declared as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1981 for half-yearly and yearly closing of accounts shall be deemed to be normal working days for all workmen employed in all banks. Consequently, no Bank staff from the year 1972 seems to have been allowed to complete the closing of balancing work on the previous day which might have attracted distribution of the overtime allowance or insistence upon holiday on the closing day itself but the stoppage of the practice in the light of para 14.9 above referred to cannot be said to be wrong or illegal. The authorities were well within their right in terms of the directions in asking the employees to carry out the requisite work on the relevant day. Another factor to be borne in mind before turning to the evidence is that since 29-6-1974 was declared to be public holiday for the Banking work and at the same time internal work was in progress, the employees including the clerical staff on that particular day who had no work of general nature must have undiverted attention centred on the closing work. While we are on the point whether the direction of superior officer was lawful or not, the fact that work these clerks would normally have done would not be relevant nor their normal duties will have any important bearing, because if their presence was for the purpose of closing work, assuming that on other days they could not have been entrusted with a particular work that rule would not be attracted on such day declared to be holiday but working for the employees, especially for achievement of the closing work. Thus assuming that some re-distribution of the work which on normal working days could not have been justifiable still exigencies of that day shall have to be taken into account for appreciating legality or otherwise of the order in question.

10. By the order dated 25-6-1974 issued by Shri R. C. Dewar, Ledger No. 15B and 14B respectively were allotted to Shri R. I. C. Mendes and Shri S. Robeiro the two employees in question for the purpose of extraction/balancing/checking on the closing day namely 29-6-1974. What happened on 29-6-1974 has been stated by Shri Shiroor before the Enquiry

Officer the sum and substance of which was not the employees 16 in number including the two employees in refused to carry out the order on the ground that their Union had instructed them accordingly. That is also the stand taken before the Tribunal. However, when we peruse annexure 'C' in the case of enquiry against Shri Mendes and the relevant annexures accompanying the second enquiry papers, the reason advanced at the relevant time when they submitted their explanation was altogether different. The explanation runs as follows:—

"I have performed the work (calculation of interest on staff accounts) which you allotted to me in connection with the closing work. While I was having on hand the said allotted work, you called me at 1.02 P.M. and told me that I must also do balancing of ledger. I explained to you that you have already allotted to me the said closing work which I am still performing and that additional closing work I cannot take on hand simultaneously. All your allegation are denied."

The explanation which was immediately furnished was not about unlawful order and resistance of such order at the instance of the Union, but the explanation was that as some other work was already entrusted to the employees in which they were engrossed, additional closing work could not have been allotted to them. Departure from the explanation which was the immediate reaction of the two employees is significant. Now all along it is tried to be made out that the work of closing in fact is the work exclusively of the Machinist which could not have been allotted to non-machinist and therefore the order of allotment is invalid which could be disobeyed with impunity.

11. Reference is already made that the matter has not directly come to the Tribunal but a domestic enquiry has intervened and therefore what are the powers of the Tribunal to interfere with the orders of the employer following a domestic enquiry shall have to be borne in mind. It is now a well settled law that the Tribunal can interfere only (1) when there is a want of good faith (2) when there is victimisation or unfair labour practice (3) when the management has been guilty of a basic error or a violation of principle of natural justice and (4) when on the materials the finding is completely baseless or perverse. Vide decisions reported in 1958(I), LLJ, page 260 and 1960 (i)LLJ, page 285 and also the decision reported in 1960(I), LLJ, page 373. If the enquiry resulting in the order of employers suffers from these defects then certainly the findings and also the order of punishment which might have been passed shall have to be interfered with but not otherwise.

12. During the course of enquiry on behalf of the management there were two witnesses examined viz. Shri A. Gupta and Shri G. B. Shiroor against which the defence examined 8 witnesses in order to establish different practices followed in other branches like Mahatma Gandhi Road Branch and Mint Road Branch of the same Bank. The evidence of course will have to be gone through not for the purpose of reappraisal as such but in order to find out whether the conclusions arrived at by the Enquiry Officer suffer from infirmities or are perverse or to find out whether there was absolutely no evidence before the Enquiry Officer to arrive at the conclusions which he arrived at. In the statement of claim the Union has produced at annexure 'A' list of duties of Machine Operators operating Accounting Machines known as Ascota, or N.C.R. Machines. In the list at S.No 10 we find a reference to "to take out ledger balances, find errors make corrections and assist in balancing ledgers." From the very list of duties it is evident that these are normal duties of the Machine Operators, in other words the duties they are expected to perform throughout the whole year. No repetition is necessary to point out that 29-6-1974 was no a normal working day but was reserved for closing the accounts for which purpose the doors of the Bank were closed for the public and if therefore on such a day the whole attention was focused on a particular work, all available force was deployed and was allotted that work, whether the work was normal or not, whether the work was ordinarily done by others or not, there could not have been refusal to perform the duties particularly when as a Banking institution, mistakes in calculation if there be any could never been allowed to be continued any longer. That is the reason why regular check by way of half-yearly closing work is undertaken. For the

said purpose if the Operations Manager asked the concerned staff in a particular Branch to do a particular work, by no stretch of imagination such a direction could be said to be beyond his competency, though it may not be their actual work. The evidence is that before the introduction of machines the work was being done by the members of clerical staff like Shri Mendes or Robeiro and the effect of the introduction of the machine was, some members of clerical staff who were posted to operate the machines started getting what is known as machine allowance. Yet the work remained the same, whether it is done with the help of machine or done manually. In my view this important aspect of the whole matter can never be lost sight of. Similarly whether in other branches the same work is undertaken by machinist or not would be also immaterial. Assuming that all other branches got the work done by machinist, it does not mean that the order of the competent officer asking the non-machinist to perform certain work was ex-facie illegal and unlawful. If the volume of work is such that the concerned officer wanted to requisition the help of non-machinist also, nothing would have come in his way for doing so. Ultimately the Operations Manager or concerned officer was expected to get the work done and he had his own discretion regarding the manner in which and from which employee the same should be got done. While bringing on record the list of duties of machinist there is nowhere any evidence to indicate that the Bank has laid down that the work done by the machine operators should not be done by others and the same were not to be the duties of non-machine operators.

13. Had the employees adhered to the stand taken by them in the written reply, a question would have certainly arisen whether they were so engrossed in their work that they could not have attended any additional work. However the papers of enquiry as well as records referred to show the defence is that it was not and never the work of non-machine operator and therefore the authorities committed illegality by taking the non-machinist to do the work. In my view if this is the defence for the reasons stated the same can never be said to be correct nor in that case what is the practice followed in other branches would be relevant. I have already pointed out that there seems to be some heart-burning because the staff was deprived of overtime allowance by not allowing these employees to do work on the previous day. I am afraid, had the Bank continued such practice, the very employees who are resisting against the alleged illegal thrust of duties, would have clamoured for additional work to enable them to earn additional overtime allowance as much as possible.

14. The enquiry officer at one stage seems to have reviewed his order rejecting the request of the Union for calling for certain documents. Initially he had acceded to the said request but on the next day of the sitting he seems to have second thoughts and turned down the request as can be seen from page 22 of the Enquiry proceedings against Shri Mendes and the subsequent order on page 36 and 37. The question naturally is whether the review of the order and the resultant rejection resulted in denial of proper facilities. The request as seen from page 22 was for the notice dated 25-4-1974 which is already on record, similarly the notices issued by the Bank from 1961 to 1971, the list of duties of machine operators, the list of duties of machine operators in other branches and the resultant practice and the procedure for closing of accounts prior to and after mechanisation for fortnightly and monthly, half-yearly and yearly balancing of current account ledgers in other branches in Bombay and also Delhi and Madras. At one stage it seems that the enquiry Officer was willing to call for the record so far as Bombay region is concerned but subsequently review he found these documents except one, to be irrelevant for the purpose of enquiry and as such turned down the request. Now one fact is certain that the enquiry officer in the midst of preceding changed his mind but it does not amount to denial of proper opportunity. I have already pointed out that even assuming that this work was done normally through the machine operators it cannot have any bearing on the issue on hand whether on 29-6-1974 the non-machine operators at relevant branch could insist that they would not do the work on the ground that it was the work of machine operators and none else. The practice therefore in the light of various circumstances or records called for establishing the said practice and similarly what was taking place before the introduction of the machines, had really sparing no relevance for the purpose of the issue on hand unless the union wanted to show that the records ruled out completely the allotment of such work to non-machine

operators on closing day which was never the case. In this connection Shri Gupta in his evidence at page 76 has given really poignant reply when he says that the management have to get the work done through the clerks and further stated that justice or injustice of his order to his mind depends on four things basically (a) whether a clerk is asked to carry out the work (b) whether it is clerical work (c) whether it is asked to be done during office hours and (d) whether it overburdens the clerk. He further says that if these conditions are fulfilled there cannot be to his mind, be anything unjust about asking a clerk to do any work. He also pointed out that the task has for many years been taken as clerical work which Shri Mendes himself has done several times and that he was expected to perform the same within office hours. He also pointed out in reply to the question in cross-examination while justifying the orders that what is happening in other branches or other banks or other states has in fact nothing to do and as long as the work does not overburden anybody there would be nothing wrong.

15. What was the stand of the 16 out of 29 clerks who refused to obey the order has been stated by Shri Shiroor in his evidence at page 103. There he says that the reply given to him by Shri Mendes was that he was prepared to do the work allotted to him but he had instructions by the Union not to do it and hence he was unable to undertake it. It was not the stand till then nor before the Tribunal that the allotment of work was such that the members of clerical staff were physically or mentally incapable to undertake it. The nature of work which was asked to be done has been described by Shri Shiroor at page 137 where it is stated First of all the ledger extraction is to be done again compared that is to any whether extraction of ledger is correct, certain cases to see whether carried over balances of the previous pages have been correctly carried over by the respective ledger keeper and if necessary to see whether the posting done by the ledger keeper are properly done and finally when he finds any of the irregularity committed by his co-worker (ledger keeper) he will bring it to the notice of the officer concerned, who in turn correct and initial in authentication and finally accept the responsibility. Ultimately the responsibility therefore was on the officer and merely because the clerks were directed to do a particular work, would never have exposed them for anything wrongly done. They are fully conversant with the work as already stated by one of the witnesses and being bank employees they also could not have pleaded ignorance and that the work was not such which might have cast with monetary responsibility so that apprehending such responsibility they could have disobeyed lawful orders.

16. That order dated 25-6-1974 it seems not only referred to balancing but also checking on closing day and it was admitted by Shri Shiroor when the ledgers are finally balanced they will be checked by the respective authorised checkers. He further admitted that even though the ledger is spot balanced on machine, still it is absolutely necessary to check the extractions because in the past the ledgers declared balanced were found unbalanced as a result of compensating errors. Shri Shiroor further says that Balancers (clerk, headclerk) who were allotted the extraction and balancing of ledgers after comparing the total of so extracted ledger with that of the check ledger figures of the respective ledger will confirm to the respective checkers regarding the balancing of that particular ledger and therefore the checker will sign or initial authenticating the correctness in balancing of the ledger. It is therefore evident that after verifying the figures by the clerks ledgers were to be placed before checkers who was to initial them. This must be known to the clerical staff and therefore merely because word checking is used does not mean clerks would have been exposed to the responsibility.

17. Machinist were ordered to render assistance in balancing the ledger as seen from the duty list but order dated 25-6-1974 commands the 16 employees to do the balancing also. I have already pointed out that this order is exclusively for closing day and it does not lay down the duties to be performed or the work to be undertaken throughout the year. If therefore something extra was added to the list of duties for a particular day, it would not mean that an illegal order has been passed or something which non-even a machinist was expected to do, the non-machinist was asked to do without payment of special allowance. It is just possible that exigencies required the inclusion of various duties so that ultimate

balancing of the account is got done before the deadline. After all machinist and non-machinist both belonged to clerical cadre, only difference between the two being that one was doing with the help of machines and other without its aid.

18. I have already pointed out that on behalf of the defence 8 witnesses have been cited namely Shri A. S. D'Souza, who was till May, 1973 serving at D.N. Road Branch in current accounts department from where he was transferred to Mint Road Branch where also he was serving in current accounts department. According to him the closing work at Mint Road Branch in 1973 was done by ledger keepers and after machinisation the closing work at Mint Road Branch was performed by the machinist and not by non-machinists. The second witness Shri D.T. Vidwans also says the same thing I have already pointed out that now before 1974 the ledger keepers were doing the closing work as stated by the witnesses. Similarly S/Shri A. S. D'Souza, K. M. Mundkur, P A Jawant, R. P. Naik and A M Sidhwa as well as Shri R. Y. Apte serving at different Branches of the Grindlays Bank have come forward to state that in the respective branches this work is performed by the Machine Operators and never by non-machine operators. Assuming that all what has been stated by these witnesses to be true, still it does not mean that if the operations Manager gives a particular directive so that the work of the Bank could be finished on the closing date, the non-machinists including the two employees could have refused to carry out those duties. At best they could have represented to the management asking for additional allowance, at best could they have not completed the work during office hours could have insisted upon overtime but discipline required that they performed the duties and then claimed any monetary advantage. The fact that in the past when overtime was being paid the employees were happy shows the place where the shoe is pinching viz.—the monetary loss and nothing else.

19. When 16 employees refused to carry out the order the proceedings were initiated not against all the 16 but only against two employees in question. The Bank witness has stated the manner in which their choice fell on these two employees namely they copied down names of all the 16 employees and one of the officers after closing the eyes tick marked two names which happened to be those of Shri Mendes and Rocheiro. The manner in which the work was carried out might be unpreceded but the question is whether Bank's action could be said to be discriminatory so as to render it void. When there were 16 refusals the Bank could have proceeded against all or decided to proceed against none. The Bank decided to proceed against two employees as a test case and when all were equally guilty, the choice was very difficult particularly in the absence of overt act by anybody. On careful consideration of the circumstances in entirely it is difficult to find fault with the procedure followed by the officer concerned.

20. To prove the discrimination my attention has been drawn to the case in Burn & Co. Ltd. Vs. their workmen and others reported in 1959(I), LLJ page 450 and Hind Cycle Ltd. Vs. its workmen, 1960(I) LLJ, page 373. In the first mentioned case when there was an illegal strike the company chargesheeted some of the workmen on the charge that they incited the workmen to go on strike when others though participated in the strike were allowed to resume duty. It was therefore held that it could not be said that mere participation in the strike would justify their suspension or dismissal, particularly when no clear distinction could be made between these persons and the very large number of workmen who had been taken back into service although they had participated in the strike. On perusal of the facts of the case it is evident that when the charge of incitement failed the finding of Tribunal that dismissal or suspension was wrongful was not found erroneous. It is common knowledge that when a particular finding of fact is noted by a trial Court or a Tribunal unless the finding is patently wrong it is never interfered with especially in a Special Civil Application is filed. Therefore the case relied upon cannot be treated as laying down a principle that when there is mass disobedience the employer must proceed against either all or against none. Ultimately the employer has to see to that peace in the Industry and if particularly on the ground of directive the Bank has decided to have a test case, and without showing any partiality etc. if the choice fell on two employees, the action of the management cannot be said to be fraught with discrimination. Furthermore each case has to be determined in the light of its own facts. The

choice was not because the Officer had any malice against the concerned workmen but by chance the pencil fell against the name of the two employees and when the misconduct was brought home on completion of the enquiry as is evident from the record of the enquiry proceedings, the whole action cannot be thrown to the wind on the alleged ground of discrimination.

21. Assuming that certain extra duties were entrusted, the only effect if there be any would be that for the mistake committed by the clerks the management could not have taken them to task but merely on the ground of additional duties, the clerks could not have refused to perform the same.

22. I have gone through the enquiry officer's finding and I have gone through the entire record of the enquiry and I am convinced that the conclusions arrived at are not only not perverse but are fully supported by material on record.

23. The punishment awarded is also not harsh as to infer victimisation. To place the workmen under suspension is within the competency of the employer and the authority is granted even by the Bipartite settlement and therefore the order cannot be attacked on that ground. In my view therefore the action taken against the two clerks for which a reference has been made must be held to be legal and justified. Award Accordingly.

M. A. DESHPANDE, Presiding Officer.
[No. L-12011(34)/77-D.II(A)]
N. K. VERMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 मई, 1983

का० आ० 2396.—सेन्ट्रीय सरकार, न्यूनतम मजदूरी (केन्द्रीय नियम,) 1950 के नियम 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के श्रम भंतालय की अधिकृतना सं० का० आ० 717 (अ), तारीख 28 सितंबर, 1981 को अधिकृतन करते हुए मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय), नई दिल्ली के कार्यालय में श्री एच० जी० शावे, उप मुख्य श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) नई दिल्ली को, भारत सरकार के श्रम भंतालय की अधिकृतन सं० का० आ० 393 (अ), तारीख 28 मई, 1981 के अधीन गठित समाहिकार बोर्ड का सचिव नियुक्त करती है।

[स० एस० 32023 / 2 / (83 डब्ल्यू सी० एम० डब्ल्यू०)]
एम० एल० मैहना, अवर सचिव,

New Delhi, the 10th May, 1983

S.O. 2396.—In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 6 of the Minimum Wages (Central) Rules, 1950 and in supersession of notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S. O. 717(E) dated the 26th September, 1981, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri H. G. Bhave, Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi in the Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi to be the Secretary of the Advisory Board constituted under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S. O. 393(E) dated the 28th May, 1981.

[No. S-32023/2/83-W. C. (M.W)]
M. L. MEHTA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 मई 1983

का० आ० 2397.—आन मुख्य निरीक्षक ने, कोपला आन बचाव नियम, 1969 के नियम 3 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (1) के अनुसरण में, श्री एम० पी० मनेजा, आन सुरक्षा नियोगक को, श्री० बी० के० शरण के स्थान पर केन्द्रीय कोयना आन बचाव केन्द्र समिति के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नाम निर्दिष्ट किया है;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोपला आन बचाव नियम, 1969 के नियम 3 के उपनियम (1) अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम के भंतालय की अधिकृतन सं० का० आ० 811 तारीख 15 मार्च, 1980 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है. अर्थात्:—

अन्त अधिकृतना में, अध्यक्ष शर्ष के अधीन गद 1 में सामग्रे की प्राप्तियों के ग्राहन पर नियन्त्रित प्रविष्टिया रखो जायेगा. अर्थात् “श्री एम० पी० मनेजा, आन सुरक्षा नियोगक

नियम 3 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (1) के अधीन आन मुख्य निरीक्षक द्वारा नाम निर्दिष्ट नियोगक”

[ग० य० 23019 / 1 / 79 - आन --1]

ज० क० ज० ज० अवर सचिव,
New Delhi, the 11th May, 1983

S.O. 2397.—Whereas the Chief Inspector of Mines has, in pursuance of clause (i) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, nominated Shri S.P. Taneja, Director of Mines Safety, as President of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee vice Shri B.K. Sharan;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-rule (i) of rule (3) of the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 811 dated the 15th March, 1980, namely :—

In the said notification, under heading President, for the entries against item 1, the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

“Shri S.P. Taneja, (An inspector nominated by the Chief Inspector of Mines under clause (i) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3).”

[No. U-23019/1/78-MI]

J.K. JAIN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 12th May, 1983

S.O. 2395.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 5th May, 1983.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
CALCUTTA

Reference No. 7 of 1979

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta.

AND

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of Employers.—Mr. D. K. Mukherjee, Industrial Relations Officer.

On behalf of Workmen.—Mr. Asgar Ali, Vice-President of the Union.

STATE : West Bengal

INDUSTRY : Port

AWARD

संवाद:

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by their Order No. L-32011(7)/78-D. IV(A) dated 1st February 1979 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the management in relation to the Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta are justified in allowing non-scheduled Caste employees working in the capacity of Lower Division Clerk and Upper Division Clerk in the Traffic Department to apply for the post of Assistant Superintendent/Junior Assistant Superintendent while allowing employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes to do so ? If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled ?"

2. Sri Asgar Ali appearing for the Union and Sri D. K. Mukherjee appearing for the Management both state that constitutional points arise in this case which cannot be decided by this Tribunal. Sri Asgar Ali submits that there has been violations of constitutional provisions by the Management in not allowing non-scheduled caste employees LD and UD in the traffic department to apply for the post of Assistant Superintendent/Junior Assistant Superintendent while allowing Scheduled Caste an dScheduled Tribe employees to do so. In my opinion the terms of reference clearly raise constitutional questions regarding the validity of the policy decision of the Management. Industrial Court is not competent to decide constitutional points. In my opinion the reference is misconceived and incompetent and as such it has to be rejected as such. It will be open to the concerned workmen to move Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta for relief.

3. This reference is therefore held to be incompetent and misconceived and it is rejected. This is my award.

Dated, Calcutta,
The 29th April, 1983.

M. P. SINGH, Presiding Officer

[L-32011(7)/78-D-W. A.]

A. K. SAHAMANDAL, Desk Officer

नई विल्सनी, 11 मई, 1983

क्रमांक 2390.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रक्रियां उपचन्द्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 5क की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त एकत्रियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, और भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन श्रम मन्त्रालय की अधिसूचना संब्याकां आ० 236 तारीख 16 दिसम्बर 1975 को अधिनियम करने हुए 11 मई, 1983 से केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड का गठन करती है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित व्यक्ति होंगे, अर्थात्:-

अध्यक्षः

1. सचिव,

श्रम और पुनर्वासे मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार, नई विल्सनी।

2. अपर मण्डिव,
श्रम विभाग, भारत सरकार,
नई विल्सनी।
3. एकीकृत वित्तीय मन्त्रालय,
श्रम और पुनर्वासे मंत्रालय,
भारत सरकार, नई विल्सनी।
4. स्नायुक्त (यिस्ट),
वित्त मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार,
नई विल्सनी।
5. निवेशक (बजट), वित्त मंत्रालय,
(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)
भारत सरकार, नई विल्सनी।
6. महानिवेशक,
कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम,
नई विल्सनी।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के
अधिकारी।

7. सचिव,
आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार,
श्रम विभाग, हैदराबाद।
8. सचिव,
असम सरकार, श्रम विभाग,
विस्पुर (गोदाटी)।
9. सचिव,
विहार सरकार, श्रम और गोजागर
विभाग, पटना।
10. सचिव,
गुजरात सरकार, श्रम विभाग,
मजिस्ट्रेट्स विभाग, गोदानगर, अहमदाबाद।
11. आयुक्त एवं सचिव,
हरियाणा सरकार, श्रम और रोजगार
विभाग चण्डीगढ़।
12. सचिव,
कर्नाटक सरकार,
समाज कल्याण और श्रम विभाग,
बंगलौर।
13. विशेष सचिव,
केरल सरकार, श्रम विभाग,
तिवेल्वम।

राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधि

14. सचिव,
मध्य प्रदेश सरकार,
श्रम विभाग भोपाल।

15. सचिव,
महाराष्ट्र सरकार, उद्योग, श्रम और
कर्जी विभाग, बम्बई।

16. सचिव,
उड़ीसा सरकार,
श्रम विभाग, भुवनेश्वर।

17. सचिव,
पंजाब सरकार, श्रम रोजगार विभाग,
चंडीगढ़।

18. आयुक्त और सचिव,
राजस्थान सरकार, श्रम विभाग,
जयपुर।

19. सचिव,
तमिल नाडु सरकार,
श्रम और रोजगार विभाग
मद्रास।

20. आयुक्त एवं सचिव,
उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार,
श्रम विभाग, लखनऊ।

21. सचिव,
पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार,
श्रम विभाग, कलकत्ता।

22. श्री आर० सी० दत्त,
आई० एस० (सेवानिवृत्त)
(अवैतनिक सलाहकार स्कॉप
स्टेंडिंग कान्फ्रेंस आफ
पब्लिक इन्टरप्राइज़),
ए/ 81, हिमालय हाउस,
कस्तूरबाग मार्ग,
नई दिल्ली ।

23. श्री वरिस आर० किंदवाई,
सचिव, स्कॉप (स्टेंडिंग कान्फ्रेंस आफ
पब्लिक इन्टरप्राइज़)
ए/ 81, हिमालय हाउस, कस्तूरबाग मार्ग,
नई दिल्ली ।

24. शा० आई० पी० पोदवार,
प्रबन्ध, नियंत्रक,
कलकरता सिल्क मेन्युफॉल लिमिटेड,
कमर्शियल हाउस, 135-ए,
बिल्डिंग रामबिहारी बन्दु रोड,
कलकत्ता-700001.

25. श्री बी० एम० सेठी,
सचिव, अखिल भारतीय नियोजक
संगठन,
फैडरेशन हाउस,
नई दिल्ली-110001.

26. श्री प्रताप चोगिलाल,
अध्यक्ष,
धारासोबाई एच कंपनी सि०,
अपीजय हाउस,
शा० बी० बी० गांधी मार्ग,
बम्बई-400023

27. श्री एम० धोण, सचिव,
बंगाल बैम्बर आफ काम्प्रॉ एच
इन्डस्ट्री, रायल एक्सचेन्ज़,
६. नेताजी सुभाष रोड
कलकत्ता-700001,

28. श्री बी० वेंकटेश,
जनरल सेकेटरी,
आई०एन०टी०य०सी०कम्पाटिक ब्रॉड,
१३-१४ एम०एम० रोड,
जोली मोहल्ला,
काटनपेट, बंगलोर-५६००५३

29. श्री समर अकबरी,
सचिव,
इंटरकं बंगाल ब्रॉन्च,
१७७ / बी० आचार्य जगदीश भोष रोड,
कलकत्ता-700014,

30. श्री परमुन सिंह,
सचिव,
पंजाब स्टेट कमेटी आफ
ए० आई० टी० मू० सी०
एकता भवन, पुलायीघर, अमृतसर।

31. श्री कालिक धोण, सचिव,
आल इंडिया कमटी
यू० टी० यू० सी० (एल० एस०)
४८. लेनिन सारिनी (पहली भंजिस),
कलकत्ता-700013,

32. श्री बी०एन० साठे, संगठन सचिव,
भारतीय मजदूर संघ,
समाधन रामनगर,
दोम्बिवाली इस्ट-421201,
जिला थाना (महाराष्ट्र)

33. श्री किशन तुलपुले,
अध्यक्ष,
मिल मजदूर समाजम्बर,
अमसाधव, हिंदू कालोनी पहली लेन,
बी० बी० प्रधान रोड,
पावर, बम्बई ।

नियोजको के संगठनों के
परामर्श से केन्द्रीय सरकार
द्वारा नियुक्त नियोजकों
के प्रतिनिधि ।

कर्मचारियों के संगठनों के
परामर्श से केन्द्रीय सरकार
द्वारा नियुक्त कर्मचारियों
के प्रतिनिधि ।

New Delhi, the 11th May, 1983.

S.O.2399.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 5A of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour Number S.O. 236, dated the 16th December, 1975, the Central Government hereby constitutes with effect from the 11th May, 1983 the Central Board of Trustees consisting of the following persons, namely :—

CHAIRMAN

1. Secretary,
Ministry of Labour and
Rehabilitation,
Government of India,
New Delhi.
MEMBERS

2. Additional Secretary,
Department of Labour,
Government of India,
New Delhi.
3. Integrated Financial Adviser,
Ministry of Labour and
Rehabilitation,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

4. Adviser (Finance),
Bureau of Public Enterprises,
Ministry of Finance,
Government of India,
New Delhi.

5. Director (Budget),
Ministry of Finance,
(Department of Economic
Affairs)
Government of India,
New Delhi.
6. Director General,
Employees' State Insurance
Corporation,
New Delhi.

7. Secretary to the Government of
Andhra Pradesh, Labour
Department,
Hyderabad.

8. Secretary to the Government of
Assam, Labour Department,
Dispur (Gauhati).

9. The Secretary to the Government
of Bihar, Department of Labour
and Employment, Patna.

10. Secretary to the Government of
Gujarat, Labour Department,
Sachivalaya, Gandhi Nagar,
Ahmedabad.

Officials of the
Central
Government.

Representatives of the State Government.	11. Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Haryana, Labour and Employment Department, Chandigarh.	26. Mr. Pratap Bhogilal, Chairman, Batliboi & Company Ltd., Apcoejay House, Dr. Y.B. Gandhi Marg, Bombay-400023.
	12. Secretary to the Government of Karnataka, Social Welfare & Labour Department, Bangalore.	27. Mr. M. Ghose, Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Royal Exchange, 6, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-700001.
	13. Special Secretary to the Government of Kerala, Labour Department, Trivandrum.	28. Shri D. Venkatesh, General Secretary, INTUC Karnataka Branch, 13-14, M.M. Road, Jolly Mohalla, Cottonpet, Bangalore-560053.
	14. Secretary to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Labour Department, Bhopal.	29. Shri Samar Chakravarty, Secretary, INTUC Bengal Branch, 177/B, Acharya Jagdish Bose Road, Calcutta-700014.
	15. Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Industries, Labour and Energy Department, Bombay.	30. Shri Parduman Singh, Secretary, Punjab State Committee of AITUC, Ekta Bhavan, Putlighar, Amritsar.
	16. Secretary to the Government of Orissa, Labour Department, Bhubaneshwar.	31. Shri Fatick Ghosh, Secretary, All India Committee UTUC (LS), 48, Lenin Sarani (1st Floor), Calcutta-700013.
	17. Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Labour & Employment Department, Chandigarh.	32. Ehri B. N. Sathey, Organising Secretary, Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, Samadhan, Ram Nagar, Dombivali East-421201. Thana District (Maharashtra).
	18. Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, Labour Department, Jaipur.	33. Shri Kisan Tulpule, President, Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Bombay, Shramasadhana, Hindu Colony 1st Lane, D.V. Pradhan Road, Dadar, Bombay.
	19. Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu, Labour & Employment Department, Madras.	
	20. Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Labour Department, Lucknow.	
	21. Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Labour Department, Calcutta.	
	22. Shri R.C. Dutt, I.C.S. (Retired), Hon. Advisor SCOPE, A/81, Himalaya House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.	
	23. Shri Waris R. Kidwai, Secretary, SCOPE, A/81, Himalaya House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.	
	24. Dr. I.P. Poddar, Managing Director, Calcutta, Silk Mfg. Co. Ltd., "Commercial House", 135-A, Biplabi Rashbehari Basu Road, Calcutta-700001.	
	25. Shri B.M. Sethi, Secretary, All India Organisation of Employers, Federation House, New Delhi-110001.	
Representatives of Employers appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Organisations of Employers'	Representatives of the State Government.	Representatives of Employees appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Organisations of Employers'
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[No. V. 20012/4/82-PF. II]

मई दिल्ली, 12 मई, 1983

का० आ० 24००:—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्ट बोर्डी अलफलीस और कैमिकल लिमिटेड, एस० पी० ४८०, मतल्या बौद्धिगिक क्षेत्र, अलबर (राजस्थान) अपनी (1) मार्केट मैसर्ट बोर्डी स्टिलिंग और बींशिंग मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड, मोदीमगर, जिला नाजियानाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) और (2) १८, कम्पनीटी सेंटर, न्यू कॉल्डस कालोनी, नई दिल्ली स्थित शाहाबादी सहित नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निवि और प्रकीर्ण उपर्युक्त अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपर्युक्त उक्त स्थापन को सारू पिए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की घारा 1 को उपर्युक्त (4) द्वारा प्रदर्श शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अधिनियम के उपर्युक्त स्थापन को सारू करती है।

[सं० ए०-३५०१९ / १५२ / ८३-पी० ए० २]

New Delhi, the 12th May, 1983

S.O. 2400.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Modi Alkalies & Chemicals Limited, S-P-460, Matsya Industrial Area, Alwar (Rajasthan) including its branches at (1) Care Of M/s. Modi Spinning & Weaving Mills Company Limited, Modi Nagar, District Ghazibad (U.P.) and (2) 18 Community Centre, New Friends Colony, New Delhi, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

[No. S-35019 (152)/83-PF. II]

का०आ० 2401.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का० 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 15 मई, 1983 को उम तारीख के स्पष्ट में नियम करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 4 (धारा 44 और 45 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) और अध्याय 5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपर्युक्त कर्ताकर राज्य के निम्नलिखित भेज में प्रवृत्त होगे, अर्थात् :—

का० सं० राजस्व गाव का नाम	हुबली	तालुक	जिला
1. पीरनवाडी	बेलगाम	बेलगाम	बेलगाम
2. मेजगांव	बेलगाम	बेलगाम	बेलगाम
3. कंगराली	बेलगाम	बेलगाम	बेलगाम

[सं० एस-38013 / 10 / 83-एच० आई०]

S.O.2401.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' state Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government, hereby appoints the 15th May, 1983 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the state of Karnataka, namely :—

Sl No.	Name of Hobli	Taluk	District
1.	Piranwadi	Belgaum	Belgaum
2.	Mazagaon	Belgaum	Belgaum
3.	Kangrali	Belgaum	Belgaum

[No. S-38013/10/83-HI]

का० आ० 2402.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का० 34) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 15 मई, 1983 को उम तारीख के स्पष्ट में नियम करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय 1 (धारा 44 और 45) के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) और अध्याय 5 और 6 (धारा 76 की उपधारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपर्युक्त कर्ताकर राज्य के निम्नलिखित भेज में प्रवृत्त होगे, अर्थात् —

क्रम सं०	गाव का नाम	हुबली	तालुक	जिला
1.	कालाहास्ती गाव	कालाहास्ती	नानजनगुड	मैसूर
2.	नानजनगुड	कालाहास्ती	नानजनगुड	मैसूर
3.	थांडावपुरा	चिक्कायाना	नानजनगुड	मैसूर

[सं० एस-38013 / 9 / 83-एच० आई०]

पा० क० भट्टराई, अवर सचिव

S.O.2402.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Employees' state Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the 15th May, 1983 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapters V and VI (except sub-section (1) of section 76 and sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Karnataka, namely :—

Sl No.	Name of the Hobli	Taluk	District
1.	Kallahalli	Kasaba	Nanjangud
2.	Nanjangud	Kasaba	Nanjangud
3.	Thandava-pura	Chikkayana	Nanjangud

[No. S-38013/9/83-HI]

A.K. BHATTARAI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 21st May, 1983

S.O. 2403.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bhubaneswar in the industrial dispute between the employer in relation to the management of Steel Authority of India Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 6th May, 1983.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BHUBANESWAR
PRESENT :

Shri J. M. Mahapatra, M. Com., LL.B., Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal, Bhubaneswar.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 2 OF 1980 (CENTRAL)
Dated Bhubaneswar, the 29th April, 1983.

BETWEEN

The Management of Steel Authority of India Limited
Rourkela.—First-party.

AND

Their workmen.—Second-party.

APPARANCES :

Shri B. S. Ratho, Legal Adviser, Rourkela Steel Plant,
Rourkela.—For the first-party.

Shri S. D. Das, Advocate.—For the second-party.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7-A, and Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, had originally referred the following dispute to my predecessor-in-office for adjudication vide Order No. L-29011/34/78-D.III(B) dated 9-1-1980 :

"Whether Shri S. C. Prasad, Laboratory Technician appointed against sanction No. PL. 2703 dated 16-12-67 is entitled to the revised scales of Rs. 320-500 and Rs. 330-510 from 28.2.72 and 1.6.72 respectively? If so, to what relief he is entitled?"

Subsequently the said Government by their Order No. S-11025(6)81-D.IV(B) dated 6-11-1981, have transferred the proceeding to me for disposal according to law.

2. The second-party workman Shri S. C. Prasad first entered the services of the first-party management (SAIL, Rourkela) as a Laboratory Assistant, and then promoted to the post of Laboratory Technician. While working as such, his scale of pay had undergone certain revisions. The present dispute relates to the entitlement of the second-party to specific revised scales of pay, viz., Rs. 320-500 from 28-2-1972 and Rs. 330-510 with effect from 1-6-1972. Both the parties in their written-statements had made certain averments in support of their contentions. For the present I am not advertiring to those details as I am called upon to bear and decide the preliminary issue regarding the maintainability and jurisdiction.

3. The first-party management in its petition dated 20-5-1981 contended that as the second-party was working in the hospital at Tensa at the material time, which is not a mine, he was not a concerned workman of the mine and as such, the Central Government was not the appropriate Government in terms of Section 2(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (for short 'Act'), and as such, it was not competent to make the reference, and consequently the reference by the Central Government is incompetent without jurisdiction and hence this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to decide the reference. The workman second-party in his counter dated 7-10-1982 has asserted that the workman was working in a hospital of the mines and that the work being ancillary and a part of the mines establishment, the Central Government is the appropriate Government, and as such, the reference was proper.

4. The sole point for consideration is whether the Central Government which has referred the present dispute for adjudication, is the appropriate Government according to Section 2(a) of the Act. There is no dispute that a mine amongst other items being covered under Section 2(a)(1) of the Act, the Central Government is the appropriate Government to refer an industrial dispute for adjudication. How the question is whether an employee of the hospital in the mines area can be said to be a workman of the mines. The learned counsel appearing for the first-party management has relied on five decisions, viz., 1962-I L.L.J. 450, 1965-II L.L.J. 302, 1970 Lab. I.C. 488, 1971 Lab.I.C. 143 and 1975 Lab.I.C. 1409. On a perusal of these decisions I find that the decision of the Supreme Court reported in 1962-I L.L.J. 450 (Sirajuddin and Co. Vrs. Their workmen) was the earliest in point of time on the issue in question. Some of the other decisions referred to by the learned counsel for the first-party have also followed the aforesaid decision of the Supreme Court. In the aforesaid decision the question was whether the employees working at the head office at Calcutta

and looking after the general control of mines being worked out in the State of Orissa can be said to be workmen of the mines and if any dispute arising could be said to be an industrial dispute concerning a mine. Analysing the definition of the word 'mines' in the Mines Act of 1952 and taking into consideration the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act in relation to industry, industrial dispute and workman, it had been laid down that an industrial dispute between the employees engaged in the Head Office at Calcutta and the employer was not an industrial dispute concerning the mine and as such, the State Government of West Bengal was the appropriate Government to make the reference. Although the facts of the present case are different from the facts of the aforesaid decision of the Supreme Court, yet the principles laid down in the Supreme Court decision are applicable in all fours to the present case. The principles laid down are based on the definitions contained in Sections 2(j), 2(k) and 2(h) of the Mines Act. According to Section 2(j) of the Mines Act, the definition, inter-alia, says that a mine means any excavation where any operation for the purpose of searching for or obtaining minerals is being carried on. In this definition the office of a mine is excluded. Section 2(k) defining the office of a mine says that it is an office at the surface of the mine concerned. Section 2(h) defining the person employed in a mine says that a person is said to be employed in a mine if he works under appointment by or with the knowledge of the Manager, whether for wages or not, in any mining operation, or in cleaning or oiling any part of any machinery used in or about the mine, or any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to or connected with mine operation. Their Lordships while interpreting the term "work incidental to or connected with mine operations" have said that the work which is incidental or connected with mining operations must have some connection with or in relation to the mining operations themselves. Considering the case before them their Lordships held that the work done in the Head Office not being work incidental to or connected with the mining operation, the employees in the said office could not be said to be persons employed in a mine. In the present case, the second-party workman was working as a Laboratory Technician in Barsuan Iron Mines owned by the SAIL organisation. Although the second-party was working in a hospital situated adjacent to a mine the nature of the work carried on by him in the hospital cannot be said to be coming under the definition of Section 2(h) of the Mines Act. Under no stretch of imagination it can also be said that work of the second-party was incidental to or connected with mining operation. The contention in this regard of the second-party as set out in the counter dated 7-10-1982 cannot, therefore be accepted. Relying on the provisions of law both in the Industrial Disputes Act and the Mines Act, and particularly the leading decision on the subject referred to above, I have absolutely no hesitation to hold that the second-party workman was not a workman employed in the mines. The industrial dispute between the second-party cannot, therefore, be an industrial dispute in relation to a mine, and as such the Central Government cannot be said to be the appropriate Government as defined in Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act. In the facts of the present case the State Government, in my opinion, is the appropriate Government. As the present reference has been made by the Central Government, I am of the view that the reference is incompetent and as such the Tribunal has absolutely no jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the reference. The Tribunal has, therefore, no jurisdiction to adjudicate upon the reference which has been referred to it for decision. I would further hold that the reference is thus not maintainable.

3. The Award is passed accordingly.

J. M. Mahapatra, Presiding Officer,

[No. L-29011/34/78-D. III(B)]

S. K. BISWAS, Under Secy.

